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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1867. NO. 82.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Universalist Fair

At City Hall every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

BEAUTIFUL all Wool Plaid Poplins for holiday presents, 50c per yard, at Barker's semi-annual sale to-day.

Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy--Grand Soiree.

On Friday evening, December 20th, at his new Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely; at 10 o'clock the junior class will resign the floor in favor of the senior class and guests who wish to enjoy dancing for the remainder of the evening. For tickets apply to Prof. Cowper, at the Academy, or at the principal music stores.

ALPACAS and Alpaca Poplins, all color, cheap at Barker's great sale.

Joseph Horne & Co.

This firm are directing a very extensive trade in Straw and Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnet Silks, Embroideries, Lace and Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Ruffings, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods; Skirts, Furnishing Goods, Corsets and Notions. They have one of the largest assortment in the country, which is now being disposed of at the lowest cash prices. A full line of Yarn and Worsted unsurpassed in quality. Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street. See advertisement in another column.

Grand Promenade

Every night, at City Hall, from 10 to 12 P. M.

DRESS GOODS for holiday presents, at the closing-out sale at Barker's.

A Chance Worth Improving.

Messrs. Putnam & House, Gents' Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a *choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered.* Come and see.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 62½c. What more appropriate for a holiday present. To be had at Barker's sale.

Grand Promenade

Every night, at City Hall from 10 to 12 P. M.

SILK for evening, dinner, carriage and promenade dresses in variety, cheap at the closing-out sale at Barker's.

A BEAUTIFUL all wool Long Shawl, $4, at Barker's sale.

The Universalist Fair

at City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "hop" in the evening.

HOSIERY, Gloves Ladies, Gents and Children's Underwear reduced in price, at the sale at Barker's.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hail's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

BEST quality Shirting, Long Cloth, 12½c, at Barker's sale.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Vara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

REMNANTS of Dress Goods, for children's wear, cheap, at Barker's sale this week.

Universalist Fair

At City Hall, every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

FLANNELS of all kinds, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's sale.

The Universalist Fair.

Now open at the City Hall—finest display of the season. Great crowds and rare bargains. Remember the Fair to-night.

THE best and most beautiful Delaines 15c, at Barker's sale.

The Daily Commercial

An Englishman, carrying a long range rifle with telescopic sight, accompanied Garibaldi's expedition for sport. He would establish himself well out of harm's way and pick off his man at leisure, putting down every successful shot in a sporting book. It is supposed that he killed Mr. Watts-Russell of Staffordshire, England, who was fighting in the Pope's army at Mentana.

THE telegraphic enterprise in France is another symptom of general material prosperity, and, by the way, the price of dispatches has recently been reduced. A dispatch of twenty words, may be sent from one place to another in the same prefectural department for half a franc (10) cents: and everywhere in France for 1 franc (20) cents. The interior dispatches the past year amounted to 1,784,763; the dispatches to and from foreign countries, 347,154—total, 2,131,917.

The Manufacturers' Convention.

The Cleveland *Leader*, of yesterday, says: In all parts of the country there has been a general response to the call, and delegates will be present from most of the cities in the Union. We learn that at most of the hotels every room is engaged, and in all probability the accommodations will be insufficient. We doubt not, however, that the hospitality of our citizens will come to the rescue, and that the Committee of Arrangements will see well to it that all are provided for. The gentlemen attending the Convention will represent a very large portion of the wealth and enterprise of the country, and we hope, for the credit of the Forest City, that our people will vie with each other in their efforts to make the stay of our guests a pleasant one.

General Grant's Politics.

From an editorial in the New York *Times* of yesterday we take the following:

It is possible to make a great deal too much out of General Grant's non-partisanship. It is possible to misinterpret the circumstance of his making no public declarations upon the party issues or political divisions of the hour. We imagine it will be found to be none the less the fact that he entertains very decided opinions upon every public question before the country, and upon the policy that should be pursued concerning all matters under the circumstances that exist. We fancy that those who go on the supposition that he would suffer himself to be controlled or cajoled by the Democratic party of recent times will have no occasion to go very far before they find out their mistake. And we fancy that those who have been led to entertain the notion that he has no attachment to Republican principles as set forth authoritatively by the last National Convention, and as adhered to by President Lincoln, will not need to live through next year before they discover their error.

Hon. Samuel McCamant and the Free Railroad Law.

SABBATH REST, BLAIR CO., December 13, 1867.

COL. D. L. SMITH:—My Dear Sir—Your very kind note came duly to hand and was read with much interest and pleasure. I regret, however, that any member of the Legislature should have any doubts about me being in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Last winter I did all that I could to secure the passage of a good Free Railroad Law, and we did pass the bill in the House, but the Senate defeated it. My constituents have approved of my action, and the Convention that renominated me for Assembly passed a resolution complimenting me for what I had done, and *instructing me* to again support a similar bill, or such a one as will give satisfaction and meet the wishes of the people of our State. *This I intend to do*, and if I am made Speaker of the House I will not put any man on the Railroad Committee if I know it, who will, in any way, assist in defeating in Committee any Railroad bill that may in the course of legislation, be referred to them. No honest legislator should allow any man or any company to dictate to him what kind of legislation he shall favor. Every man of us should do the very best we can to build up the noble old State in which we live, and as our Railroads have done much to improve our lands and develope our resources, and make us the great people that we are, we should cherish and foster their interests and encourage the building of more of them instead of trying to break down or destroy any of them. These are my views and I shall faithfully and earnestly endeavor, as a legislator, to secure such legislation as will meet the wishes of the people of our State, on these railroad questions that will come before us for our action upon them, and if I am made Speaker I will try to give satisfaction in the discharge of my duty and do what is right. Kindly and respectfully yours,

SAM. MCCAMANT.

STATE NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has bought all the property of the Monumental Coal Company below Wyoming, including over one thousand acres of land.

A convention of the Boys in Blue of Cumberland county, favorable to the nomination of General Grant as the candidate of the Republican party for our next President, will be held in Rheem's Hall on the 27th inst., to select delegates to attend a nominating convention to be held on the 8th of January, 1868.

Chas. Hinckley, formerly of Harrisburg, an old soldier, having served in the war of 1812, died at Danville, on the 11th inst., and was interred in the cemetery in Harrisburg, Friday morning.

Mordecai McKinney, Esq., an old and well-known member of the Dauphin county Bar, while crossing Walnut street, Harrisburg, Saturday morning, was knocked down by a street car, crushing both legs. His right leg was so severely injured that it had to be amputated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Seward will soon furnish additional Alabama claim correspondence, and take no further steps in the matter until he has an expression from Congress on the subject.

The entire length of the Hudson river, from its source to its mouth, is filled and choked with heavy ice. A dispatch from Rhinebeck says that passengers cross the river there on foot, and that on Sunday the ice was strong enough for teams to cross.

It is reported that severe distress among the whites and negroes of the South, especially the latter, is anticipated during the winter. The freedmen are being discharged in large numbers by their employers on account of a scarcity of food and means, and starvation, in many instances, is actually at the doors of both whites and blacks.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to the projected outbreak among the negroes in January, that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning all combinations for such a purpose, that their intentions are known, and they cannot succeed; and if the black race believes the lands will be distributed among them they are greatly deceived.

Mrs. Hannah Roone and her four children, the eldest aged thirteen, were found in their room, at No. 29 Amity street, New York, Sunday, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which had been administered by Mrs. Roone herself on account of her distressing poverty. They were taken to the Bellevue Hospital, and the physicians despair of saving their lives.

It is said the deficiency bill, which called for sixteen millions of dollars, has been reduced materially, and the Committee think that they can reduce Secretary McCulloch's call for the three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars, to meet expenses next year, to three hundred millions.

A St. Thomas correspondent, of the 5th, says: The United States steamship Don has buried five men at Santa Cruz, and has still some fourteen cases of fever. Capt. Burroughs, of the United States Marine Corps, attached to the Susquehanna, died on the 28th ult. Two officers and a dozen men of that vessel have mild forms of the disease.

Concerning the Alabama claims the London *Daily News* remarks: "The difficulty raised so gratuitously by Mr. Seward on Lord Stanley's accession to office, still obstructs a settlement," and then proceeds to sustain Lord Stanley's position already published. The *Daily News* concludes the article by expressing the hope that "the question between the two countries may be settled before the Democrats come into office at Washington."

The following officers of the steamer Monongahela are on board the De Sota: Surgeon W. T. Hurd; Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler; Lieutenant Harring; Ensign Lyons; Midshipmen R. J. Richards, J. N. Hemphill, A. B. Carter, L. V. Hafsel; Second Assistant Engineers J. C. Van Hovenburg and C. J. Hobrighurst; Third Assistant H. W. Force. The De Sota left St. Thomas at noon on December 5th, making the passage in six days and a half. Although considerably damaged by the earthquake, she leaks but very little. The earthquakes were of frequent occurrence from November 18th up to the time the De Sota sailed, but they were not of great violence. The principal damage was caused by the first one, which shook the buildings to pieces, and the smaller ones which followed only served to knock down the remaining few that resisted the first shock. The De Sota's bottom was temporarily repaired by the divers from the Wrecking Company's schooner Competition, from New York. The officers and crew of the De Sota are all well.

A Paris special, dated Sunday evening, says it has been definitely ascertained that the European Conference plan, proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, on the Roman question, has failed. An assemblage was to have taken place in Munich on the 9th, but some difficulty was experienced in the diplomatic correspondence before the day arrived. Paris was then spoken of, and the form of representation was changed, but the same day was adhered to. Subsequently, after the delivery of a speech by Minister Rouher on the subject of the relations between Rome and Italy, in which he declared that Italy could never go to Rome by force, the hesitancy of the Powers assumed the form of open objection, on the ground of inutility. It has been ascertained to-day that the Conference or Congress will not assemble, as all the Great Powers have positively refused to attend.

Walker Edmonds, a young merchant of Memphis, whilst riding near that city on Saturday, was met by two negroes with muskets. One leveled his musket without a word and fired, shooting Mr. Edmonds in the forehead, inflicting a fatal wound. No arrests. It is supposed they mistook him for another, as no attempt was made to rob him.

An unknown man was found murdered on Sunday, near Higgins's plantation, twelve miles below Memphis. He is supposed to have been a flatboatman.

Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Rochester, New York, died on Sunday night, at the age of 84.

Alma Block, in Guelph, Canada, occupied by J. Massier & Co., grocers, and H. Mulholland, hardware, was burnt on Saturday afternoon. Loss $150,000.

The schooner C. G. Alvord, of Detroit, with 15,000 bushels of wheat, bound for Oswego, when near that port was caught in the snow storm of Thursday last, sprung a leak, became unmanageable, drifted the entire length of Lake Ontario, and was beached near Hamilton, Canada, Friday morning, and will prove a total loss. The crew were all saved in a frozen and exhausted condition.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Sunday, to make arrangements for a funeral in honor of the Fenians executed in England.

By the fire in Franklin street, Boston, on Sunday, Barnes, Merrion & Co. lost over $200,000; fully insured. Whitten, Burkett & Co. lost $50,000, also fully insured.

Five wooden buildings on Rosaville street, St. Paul, were burned yesterday. Loss $5,000.

One ton of quartz from the Vermillion gold field, just smelted in St. Paul, yields eight pounds of bullion. The miners feel greatly encouraged.

It is announced officially that Victoria is to be hereafter the capital of British Columbia.

The Board of Trade of Boston has decided to call a Commercial Convention, to consist of delegates from all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, to meet in Boston on the 5th of February next. This action was taken at the suggestion of several Boards of Trade in the west and elsewhere. The convention will be requested to consider the great transportation interests of the country, the present depressed condition of our ocean commerce, the question of currency, the proposal for uniform measurement of grain, and the organization of a National Chamber of Commerce.

The Louisiana Convention occupied almost the entire day yesterday in the discussion of the report of the Committee on Printing.

A San Francisco dispatch says the Democratic Legislative caucus meets again this evening. It is rumored that Gov. Haight has consented to become a candidate, which, if correct, will settle the difficulty.

BY MAILS.

There is another side to the stories of abuse and maltreatment of patients in the Illinois State Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, as reported by the Legislative Investigating Committee. The trustees will file a counter report, completely exonerating the superintendent, Dr. McFarland, and charging the Committee with a deliberate attempt to injure the doctor, and with conducting an unfair and partial investigation. Public opinion at Jacksonville is said to be altogether in favor of Dr. McFarland.

Hall's *Journal of Health* advises skaters before starting for the ice, to bathe their feet in cold water, dry them briskly with a coarse towel. Then put on woolen or heavy cotton stockings, and your feet are good for four hours of the coldest weather.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the First National Bank of Philadelphia, we are informed, are in circulation in the upper part of the city, two having been detected at the counter of the Eighth National Bank. The face of the note is good, but the signatures bad.

Atchison, Kansas, came very near being blown up one day last week. It seems that two thousand pounds of powder had been stored on the second floor of the old Butterfield warehouse. The floor upon which the powder was stored caught fire from a stove in the story below, and the flames got under good headway, within a few feet of the powder before the fire was discovered. The fire was extinguished, happily, by the heroism of Mr. T. E. Simpson, who entered the room with water, when others refused to go upon learning that powder was stored in the room.

The Hartford *Courier* reports that the New York *Times* has given an order for a considerable number of Alden's typesetting machines, to be used in the composition of that paper, and that the *Tribune* contemplates doing the same thing. Other papers will follow if the machines prove a success; and a complete revolution will be wrought in newspaper printing, for these machines, it is claimed, will do good work vastly cheaper than can be done by hand.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

To Determine Constitutional Questions.

Distribution of National Bank Capital.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Civil Officers in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Cotton Tax Repeal Strongly Opposed.

AN IMPORTANT FINANCIAL BILL.

Reconstruction Acts Readopted.

The First Appropriation Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1867.

Senate.

In the Senate to-day, a number of bills were introduced. Among them, one by Garrett Davis, to establish a tribunal to determine constitutional questions, which was laid on the table, and one by Van Winkle, for an equal distribution of National Bank capital among all the States according to population.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, providing that the National Banks in the several States, and Territories, and the shareholders therein, shall be subject to State, Territorial and municipal taxation, in such form and places as shall be provided for the taxation of State or Territorial banks, or monied corporations, or the shareholders thereof, by the laws of said States, &c.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, which was passed to its second reading, providing that the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and of the volunteer service now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, Assistant Commissioners, Agents, &c., may be retained by the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau as officers of said Bureau with the same compensation, including pay and allowances as now provided by law for the respective grades and duties at the date of the muster out and discharge, and said officers so retained shall have the same authority as that conferred upon officers of the Bureau by all acts now in force.

At one o'clock the bill to repeal the cotton tax came up and was debated during the remainder of the session. Mr. Morton offered an amendment fixing the tax at one cent per pound, and Reverdy Johnson offered an amendment the effect of which would be to make the repeal of the tax apply to the last crop, where it is still in the hands of the producer. In the course of the debate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, took strong ground against the repeal. Mr. Fessenden took the same position. Messrs. Williams, Johnson, Sherman and Wilson advocated the repeal. No action was taken. There is more opposition to the repeal than was expected.

House of Representatives.

The leading features of the proceedings of the House to-day were as follows: Mr. Cooper introduced a bill enacting that one year from its passage it shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to issue, pay, or in any manner put in circulation notes, checks, or other evidence of debt, designed or calculated to circulate as money, except such as may be authorized by act of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Benjamin, of Mo., offered a resolution reciting that, as the President had, in defiance of the popular will, recommended the repeal of the reconstruction laws, he proposed: First, That the House of Representatives will never consent to take one retrograde step from its advanced position in protecting all and promoting the cause of equal rights; Second, Resolving that the success of the reconstruction acts so far gives no reason to doubt that under their provisions the restoration of the rebel States will be successfully carried out and accomplished, and they will be established on a loyal basis, and that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for the repeal of these laws. These were passed without debate by a strictly party vote.

Mr. Butler attempted but failed to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution that the judgment of the House is that the principal of the debt ought to be paid in exact accordance with the law where it is stipulated either for gold or paper. The vote to suspend the rules on this was 55 to 85.

The House wound up the day by considering the first appropriation bill of the session, and after a spirited debate voted down, by six majority, an amendment giving the clerks in the Departments twenty per cent. increase on their present pay. The bill, as it was originally reported, was then passed, but before the vote the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, asking permission to withdraw his communication of November 21st, recommending an increase of twenty per cent. in the pay of the clerks in his Department.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SPRAGUE appeared in his seat.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the President was requested to transmit an account of United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, the amount of interest paid, &c.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a resolution to establish a tribunal to whom constitutional questions arising between the United States and State Governments may be referred. Tabled.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution to fix the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers, and define their duties. Also, a bill reorganizing the several missions; a bill to reorganize and reduce the expenses of the Department of State, and a bill to continue certain officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were laid on the table.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill to amend the acts providing for calling out and enrolling the National forces.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to provide for the apportionment of National Bank capital among the different States and Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for a mode of taxation of National Banks.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill continuing in office certain officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave notice that he should call it up to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney General what special counsel has been engaged from June 30th, 1866, to June 30th, 1867, and whether certain officials in his office and the Court of Claims cannot be dispensed with. It was amended to include the year 1865, and adopted.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and opposed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who moved as an amendment to exempt foreign cotton after April, 1868.

Mr. FESSENDEN also opposed the bill.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment making the tax one cent per pound, and advocated its adoption.

Messrs. SHERMAN and POMEROY advocated the bill, and opposed the amendments.

Mr. WILSON advocated the bill at length.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice of an amendment that no cotton remaining unsold shall be taxed, and no tax on cotton heretofore levied shall ever be refunded.

After debate Mr. CONKLING moved to so amend the bill as to make it applicable only to the year 1868.

A bill was introduced by Mr. RAMSEY and referred to the Commissioner on Public Lands, providing for the relief of settlers on the Sioux Indian Reservation.

Without action the Senate held a short executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to provide for the appointment of a Marshal of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, to pay balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out.

By Mr. KERR, to regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of United States Courts.

By Mr. JULIAN, to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress.

By Mr. DRIGGS, a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature relative to customs and excise.

By Mr. BALDWIN, to abolish the bonded warehouse system.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, to prevent the depreciation of the currency by prohibiting the circulation as money of anything not authorized by law.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, to facilitate the resumption of specie payment. The bill provides that after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. of all duties on imported goods may be paid in United States notes; after the 1st of July, 1869, forty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1870, sixty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1871, eighty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1872, the whole.

By Mr. BROOKS, in relation to legal tender notes. The bill provides that the Finance Committee of the Senate and Committee on Ways and Means of the House shall inquire into the expediency, first, of making legal tender notes receivable in part payments of custom duties, say 5 per cent. after the 1st of January, 1868, 10 per cent. after the 1st of February, 1868, with a like proportion after the 1st of March, 1868; second, repealing the legal tender on all contracts made after the 1st of March, 1868, or if not repealing it, enabling contracts to be made payable in gold and silver.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, to amend the act of May 12th, 1864, granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho, extending the pre-emption and homestead laws to Idaho.

By Mr. SCHENCK, to define the meaning of certain acts relative to the navy.

By Mr. DODGE, to amend the act of August 3d, 1861, for the better organization of the military establishment. All appropriately referred.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution reciting that the President, in his annual message, had seen fit, in utter disregard of the popular will as expressed in the election of members of the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the repeal of the reconstruction laws, the effect of which would be to remit the Government of the late rebellious States to rebel hands, and abandon the entire loyal element there to the will of traitors, and that it is eminently proper that the House should respond in emphatic terms to so extraordinary a proposition, and resolving that the House will never consent to take a retrograde step from its advanced position in promoting the cause of equal rights, nor to deviate from its fixed purpose of protecting all men as equal before the law; that there is no reason to doubt that the restoration of the rebellious States is being successfully accomplished on a firm and enduring basis, and that no good reason exists why the reconstruction acts should be repealed.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table. Negatived, yeas 32; nays 112.

The resolution and preamble were then adopted, yeas 111, nays 32, a strictly party vote.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since the 1st of July last, any National Banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure their circulation, &c.

Mr. BLAINE objected to its consideration to-day, and the suspension of the rules.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, from the first Wednesday of October to the first Wednesday after the 4th of March, and to enable them to fix the place of meeting at Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or New York. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, tried to get in an amendment restricting the rates to be charged for passengers and freight, but he moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House all indebtedness of the nation ought to be paid in exact accordance with the act of Congress creating it, but not otherwise; that is to say, all loans enacted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all loans not so enacted to be payable, ought to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

The rules were not suspended, yeas 55, nays 83, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report whether a reduction may be expected in the number of officers and men employed in the Navy, by reducing the foreign squadron to the number of ships and guns which were in service before the war. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced bills for the better establishment of certain claims for pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812, and to provide for officers and soldiers not mustered into service. Appropriately referred.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the House reserves to itself the right to judge of the necessity and propriety of making disbursements of public money without reference to any action of the President and Senate in the acquisition of territory, under that clause of the Constitution which vests in them the power to make treaties with foreign nations.

Mr. BANKS objected, and the resolution was not received.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting copies of papers relating to the trial of Albert Rusk, of Indiana, in New Orleans, and stating that no action in the case has yet been taken by the President. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The indorsement on the papers by the Secretary of War *ad interim* is that the crime was a most fearful and brutal one; that this was the first trial for murder by a military commission under the reconstruction acts, and the sentence should carried into effect.

A message was also received from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the claim of the State of Iowa for military supplies. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a message from the same, withdrawing his communication of the 21st of November, which recommended an increase of twenty per cent. to the pay of employees in the War Department. It was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOMALL in the chair, and considered the deficiency appropriation bill, which appropriates $118,592, and after debate, reported it back to the House which attached to it, by a vote of 73 to 70, an amendment giving twenty per cent. additional to all civil employees in Washington whose compensation is under $2,000. The bill was then tabled, 73 to 67. The deficiency bill was again introduced, and passed without provision for additional compensation.

The House refused to suspend the rules, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, in order to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to prevent undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Mr. Schenck's object was to send it to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Retrenchment consider the expediency of reducing the pay of members of Congress to $4,000 and ten cents mileage, but Mr. HIGBY objected.

Adjourned.

ALABAMA.

Arrest of Shorter, Leader of the Negro Mob in Bullock County--Cheap Lands.

MONTGOMERY, December 16.—The *Advertiser* contains information of the arrest of George Shorter, a negro of this city, leader of the recent insurrectionary movement in Bullock county. Shorter claims to be from Illinois or one of the Northwestern States, and says he was sent by the Radicals of that region to organize a Government in the South. The blacks gave information of his whereabouts, and he was captured by whites and blacks. When the deluded negroes of the neighborhood plantations heard of it, they gathered in considerable numbers and clamored for his delivery to them for summary punishment. They would have put him to death, but the whites interfered and persuaded them to let the law take its course. Shorter was imprisoned in the county jail at Union Spring. A letter of Shorter's to the negroes, who he called the officers of his government, has been published, showing the nature of the organization he had effected. In this letter Shorter decreed the death of Jerry, treasurer of the revolutionary organization.

Capt. Brice, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Greensboro, recently took the keys and liberated a number of prisoners confined by the proper civil authorities.

At a Sheriff's sale to-day, real estate and railroad stocks sold at remarkably low figures. Land sold at from five to twenty cents an acre, and railroad stock at ten cents on the dollar.

HAYTI.

Murder of General Montez Confirmed--Great Excitement--War Declared by St. Domingo--Discontent at Cape Haytien--Counterfeits in Circulation.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Havana specials state that the murder of General Montez at Cape Haytien is confirmed. The populace became very tumultuous, and were denouncing the Cacas in unmeasured terms. War has been declared against Hayti by St. Domingo, on account of the aid and countenance that Government lent to the partisans of Baez, who recently invaded Dominican territory at Monte Christo. Gen. Crabez's forces were already on the march, and it was stated the Haytien forces had left the capital to meet the Dominicans.

Another special dispatch says universal discontent reigned at Cape Haytien, and report even says a revolution was commenced. Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported in circulation throughout the republic. Some reports accuse President Salnave of having had a hand in their emission.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, December 16.—An ordinance was introduced in the convention this morning to vacate all State offices after the 1st of January next until filled by General Pope.

A large number of relief measures were introduced. The standing committees, sixteen in number, were announced, but three negroes are on the committees.

The Consul Generalship to Havana is a nice little plum, and the struggle for the nomination is exciting. There are at least seven applicants for the appointment, and the friends of each are laboring assiduously. It is probable the nomination will be made and sent in the coming week.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

National Democratic Convention.

Politicians Discussing Time and Place.

Programme of the Indiana Democracy.

Closing Up the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Senate and Contraction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1867.

The Democracy.

The Democratic politicians and Congressmen are discussing among themselves the best time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention. Some favor Boston, in view of the late elections there. Baltimore, St. Louis and Philadelphia are spoken of. The Convention will be held, it is thought, very soon after the 20th of May.

Indiana Politics.

Senator Hendricks will, it is said, be nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the 8th of January. If elected he will resign the Governorship and be re-elected to the Senate. Efforts are being made to get up a big convention.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard is taking measures to close up the Freedmen's Bureau next summer, when it expires by limitation, unless Congress otherwise provides.

The Finances.

Rumors have prevailed that the Senate Finance Committee had agreed on a new and important financial bill as a substitute for the one which passed the House prohibiting the contracting of the currency. It is learned on inquiry that the Committee have agreed on no bill, but it seems probable that they will not acquiesce in the House bill, but effect something of a compromise with the policy of the Treasury Department. It is very evident that nothing will be done on the question by the Senate till after the holidays.

Appointments.

Among the nominations made to the Senate by the President were the following: To be Paymasters in the regular army—J. S. Stewart, of Indiana, late additional Paymaster volunteers; Robert Morrow, of Tennessee, late Major and A. A. G. volunteers; William P. Gould, late additional Paymaster volunteers. Also, Joseph H. Thompson, Consul to St. Thomas; Alexander K. Lowry, Register of Land Office at Marysville, Cal.; Isaac L. Gibbs, Governor of Idaho, and the following Postmasters: James L. Robbins, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Daniel Bumman, Milton, Pa., Wm. C. Houser, Mechanicsburg; J. Guy Foreman, Corry, Pa.; James F. Swain, Benecia, Cal.

The Alabama Convention.

The President received to-day a long petition signed by several hundred citizens of Alabama, setting forth that several members of the Reconstruction Convention in that State were non-residents of Alabama; that others were elected in counties where they did not and do not now reside, and that some were selected from employees of the Freedmen's Bureau without legal qualification for members of the Convention. The petitioners ask that the facts be made known and invite an investigation into the truthfulness of the allegations in their petition.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1867.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The President has nominated Wm. H. Gibbs to be Governor of Idaho.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The bill for the reorganization of the State Department, introduced by Senator Wilson, provides that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary to fill the office of chief clerks or to replace heads of divisions or branches by new appointments, but only by promotion; also, that no travelling expenses of any person connected with the Department shall be paid; that the secret service fund shall be abolished in time of peace; that the President's approval shall not be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of any money in time of peace, but all items of expenditure from the funds of the Department shall be for purposes authorized by law.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Wood, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota, the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed. The Court does not sit Christmas, and adjourns on the 21st to January 6th.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General asks an appropriation of $22,837,500 for the year ending June 30, 1869. The extra twenty per cent. compensation paid the clerks and employees in the Department under the Congressional sanction amounts to $751,814.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

A report says Secretary Browning has sent in the name of John C. Cox, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, as Commissioner of Patents.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER RANDALL.

It is again rumored that Postmaster General Randall will withdraw from the Cabinet on January 1st. The cause assigned is the reappointment to office of persons removed by order of the President.

THE CENSUS OF WASHINGTON

Shows 75,957 whites and 31,874 colored.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has removed David W. Ballard, Governor of Idaho, and nominated Isaac L. Gibbs to that office. He also nominated to the Senate to-day Joseph H. Thompson, of Tennessee, for Consul at St. Thomas, vice John C. Walker, resigned, and the following Postmasters; Danl. Burman, Milton, Pa.; J. Guy Foreman, Erie, Pa; Wm. C. Houser, Cumberland, Pa. The Senate confirmed Jas. F. Swain, Postmaster at Benicia, California.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Denunciations of the Press.

Schleswig Question Again Opened.

Reorganization of the Bavarian Army.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 16.—The excitement occasioned by the recent operations of the Fenians has not abated. The press continue to denounce the outrages, and demand rigorous measures for their prevention in the future. The *Times*, in an article on the subject, says Fenianism must continually tend to the repetition of such acts as the Manchester riots and Clerkenwell explosion. Open war on the part of the Fenians is out of the question, and arson and secret murder are their only weapons of success.

Baron Von Magnus.

PARIS, December 15.—Baron von Magnus, late Prussian Ambassador to Mexico, has arrived at St. Nazaire.

Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, December 16.—The negotiations between the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin, in regard to Schleswig have been resumed with increased activity, and important notes have been exchanged, the tenor of which is as yet unknown.

Bavaria.

MUNICH, December 16.—Prince Hohenhohe, Chief Minister of the King, strongly urges the reorganization of the military establishment of Bavaria.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, December 16.—The steamship William Penn, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, December 16.—Consols closed weaker at 92 11-16; 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central 89¾; Erie 50⅞.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 16.—Cotton—the market closed firmer and rather more active; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of the day 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet. Corn 16s 9d. Wheat 15s 2d for California white; 13s 7d for No. 2 red western. Barley 5s 3d. Oats 3s 5d. Peas 46s 6d. Provisions—Beef 112s 6d. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 50s 3d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 48s. Produce—Sugar firm at 26s. Turpentine declined to 27s. Petroleum spirits 2s; refined 1s 3½d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, December 16.—Petroleum better at 45 francs 50 centimes for standard white.

A Russian physician claims to have proved, by the injection of salt into the blood vessels of animals, that the popular notion that scurvy is caused by an undue proportion of salt in the blood is correct.

HANCOCK.

HIS RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE.

Hancock's Course Commended.

The President's New Policy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1867.

The President has prepared and will send to Congress to-morrow or next day, an important and extraordinary message relative to one of the District Commanders in the South, and the policy which he has pursued in enforcing the Reconstruction laws. It will especially commend his course, and ask that Congress make some recognition of one who, the President says, has earnestly inaugurated the reign of civil law, and given to the citizens of a State in one of these military Districts the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the possession of their Local, Civil and State Courts, and the freedom of the press. The District Commander to whom the Executive desires to give such prominence and whose course he will so flatteringly approve is General Hancock, and his first order on assuming command of the Fifth Military District is the cause of this message to Congress. The document is completed, and its presentation to that body is likely to create something of a sensation, for it is looked upon by those in the confidence of the Administration as the commencement of a new policy to be followed in other military districts by the removals of Generals Pope and Canby, and the appointment of Generals whose views agree with it.

STANTON.

REASONS FOR HIS REMOVAL.

Text of the President's Message.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The text of the President's communication to the Senate relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton is published. The President says in reference to Mr. Stanton's determination to remain in the Cabinet under the Tenure of Office act:

Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. They spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions, debates in Congress, and especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan when a Senator, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the usage from the beginning of the Government through every successive Administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation and veto the law. After all this I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12th. I was not prepared to find him compelled by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under the Constitution, to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution.

I make great allowance for change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of the greatest indulgence. I was so much struck with the full mastery of questions manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto, that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this tenure of office bill. This he declined to do on the ground of physical disability to undergo at that time the labor of writing, but he stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required to the preparation of the materials for the paper.

I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the President's office devolved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no change; on the contrary, I shortly afterwards ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Harlan, in place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time.

The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the late days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed, had been prepared and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by executive authority, for so far as I have been informed neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act, or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work.

The first business transacted in the Cabinet after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced, which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and at the earliest moment practicable was applied, in the form of a proclamation, to the State of North Carolina, and afterwards became the basis of action in turn for other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question: "Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to reorganize State governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress?" He answered, "None whatever." I had myself entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in case of North Carolina.

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me, but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into execution. Thus far and upon this vital policy there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and saw I no necessity for a change.

The President states that the great difference of opinion with Stanton was on the District of Columbia suffrage and Reconstruction bills of March, 1867, the vetoes of which were opposed by the latter, although all the other Cabinet members supported the President. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Stanton from my Administration seemed to be proper and necessary, but I cannot omit to state a special ground which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action. The sanguinary riot which occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation, and public inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it, but as to those who more or less remotely might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time but refused to interfere.

By telegrams from the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates claiming to be a constitutional convention were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the grand jury, but that it would be impossible to execute a civil process without a riot, and this question was asked, "Is the military to interfere to prevent the process of the courts?" This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph on the same 28th of August was this: "The military will be expected to sustain and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts."

The same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major Gen. Baird; then, owing to the absence of General Sheridan, in command of the military at New Orleans:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIR—A convention has been called with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, 29th, this dispatch was received by Mr. Stanton at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to General Baird himself nor presented it to me for such instructions. On the next day, Monday, the riot occurred. I never saw this dispatch from Gen. Baird until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all dispatches with a view to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it to me. These fact, all appear in the testimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, Gen. Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter, from which I make the following extract:

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced it was so strongly the interest of the city authorities to preserve the peace in order to prevent military interference that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the Court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it. I enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a dispatch which the Lieutenant Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas."

The dispatch of Gen. Baird of the 28th asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with expressions of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not the fault, or error, or omission of the President that this military commander was left without instructions, but for all the omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct where instruction might have arrested this calamity, the President was openly and persistently held responsible. Instantly, without waiting for proof of the delinquency of the President, he was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew then that the President was not responsible for the delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, and it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches.

No one regrets more than myself that Gen. Baird's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear from his dispatch and letter that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted. There may be those ready to say I would have given no instructions, even if the dispatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

The President then reviews the relations between the Executive and heads of departments, and quotes from old records of Congress and debates in the National Constitutional Convention, to prove the illegality of the efforts to check the responsibility of the President by depriving him of the right of selecting his agents. He concludes as follows:

I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress, Mr. Stanton would have ended this unpleasant complication according to the intimation given in his note of August 12th. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable, and I feel I am not at all responsible for the controversy, or for the consequences. Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me, upon personal considerations, I have the consolation to be assured that so far as the public interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1867.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 16, 1867.

DEATHS IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

A fire occurred early this morning in the tenement house No. 568 Second Avenue. The building was little damaged. Seven persons were suffocated to death, and six badly injured by suffocation and jumping from the windows. The names of the killed are Mrs. Margaret O'Meara and her daughters Bridget, Ellen and Mary, aged 19, 17 and 15; Ellen Murphy, 17; Mary Murphy, 15, and Thomas Murphy, 13. The injured were Patrick Murphy and Rosanna Murphy, parents of the foregoing, critically; John O'Meara, husband of Mrs. O'Meara, critically; Mrs. Julia Kelly, badly in the spine; Mary Ann Garvy, 13, daughter of Mrs. Kelly by a former husband, improving rapidly, and Ellen Duffy, a young girl who boarded with the Murphys, badly burned and injured internally. The fire took in a bakery on the first floor, and there are suspicions that it was incendiary.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English papers contain the dispatches of Lord Stanley to Sir Edward Bruce, dated September 10th, and Mr. Ford, dated November 16th, on the Alabama claims. The former merely relates the tenor of dispatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. The letter of November 16th says: Her Majesty's Government observes that the President of the United States considers the terms used in my dispatch with reference to the so-called Alabama claims to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States, but her Majesty's Government think it necessary distinctly to say, both as regards the so-called Alabama claims brought forward by citizens of the United States, and as regards the general claims, that they cannot depart directly or indirectly from their refusal to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made.

As regards the so-called Alabama claims, the only point which her Majesty's Government can consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter is the question of the moral responsibility of her Majesty's Government, on the assumption that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States. And on that assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government as a neutral in the observance, legally or morally, of any duties or relations towards the Government of the United States as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good the losses of the American citizens, caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class, as regards the general claims, the question of moral responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government, does not and cannot come into dispute at all. Mr. Seward rightly supposes that Her Majesty's Government contemplated two tribunals for the adjudication of the Alabama claims, the other of the general claims, the one being in the first instance at all events the tribunal of arbitrary who would be called upon to pronounce on the principles of moral responsibility of the British Government, and on the nature of whose decision would depend the questions of appointment of a mixed commission for the examination in detail of the several claims of citizens of the United States to which that decision applied, namely, those arising out of the depredations of the Alabama and other similar vessels, and the adjudication of the sums payable in each case; the other in its commencement and to its close as a purely mixed commission for the examination of general claims of subjects and citizens of both countries arising out of the war, and the adjudication in each case.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but apprehend that if Mr. Seward really requires unrestricted arbitration as applicable to both classes of claims, and that the tribunal in both classes of cases should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same power, he has not fully considered the wide and inevitable destruction which exists between the class, and in directing you to submit to the consideration of Mr. Seward the explanations and observations contained in this dispatch. I have to instruct you to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States will, on further reflection accept without hesitation the proposal made in my dispatches to Sir F. Bruce of the 9th of March and of the 24th of May, both of this year, namely: limited reference to arbitration, in regard to the so called Alabama claims and adjudication by means of a mixed commission of the general claims.

ARRIVAL OF THE VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamer Ville de Paris, from Brest on the 7th arrived late to-night.

The termination of the recent raid upon the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is by no means the close of the contest for the Secretaryship. In the inauguration of the attack both offices were included, but it is said that Forney shrewdly threw the besiegers off the track, so far as he was concerned, by announcing his determination to resign at an early day. The parties, anticipating their success as certain in view of this fact, dropped Forney and concentrated their whole force upon the Sergeant-at-Arms. This fact is mentioned as the main cause of the failure of Burbridge, as Brown is too strong to be ousted upon general grounds. Forney is unpopular with the majority of the Senators, and it is asserted that upon the presentation of a proper candidate for the office there is every chance of his going by the board. If possible the Senate feels desirous of securing an ex-member of that body. A movement is now on foot looking to the investigation of Mr. Forney's accounts. A lively controversy for this office may be expected at an early day. Many of the Senators express their resolution not to let this matter rest until a change has been made. They state they are averse to frequent removals, but are desirous of securing some one as Secretary with whom they can have more friendly and intimate associations.

The Radical members of the "reconstructed" National Republican Convention did not have matters their own way yesterday, although they substantially carried their points. They would have preferred to have had the Convention meet in June, at Cincinnati, and Mr. Greeley's *pronunciamento* was not accepted. But the doors of the Convention have virtually been thrown open to the Southern States, "without distinction of color," and the friends of Chief Justice Chase are not without hope.

Those members of the Committee who are best acquainted with the popular will, were unanimous in declaring that Grant must be the candidate, if the candidate is to be elected President. Indeed, it is now as it was prior to the election of Harrison and of Taylor. The people have already made their election, and it is useless for politicians to attempt to control them.

The President's courage did not hold out in the Stanton business. No longer ago than one week, he informed some of his intimate friends that he should remove Stanton and not send in his reasons for suspension. The failure of impeachment in the House and the intimation that the Senate would insist upon obedience to the tenure of office act led him to change his mind. It is generally believed that the Senate will refuse its assent to Stanton's removal, with the understanding that he will tender his resignation immediately. The reasons adduced by the President are regarded as insufficient by many Senators, who still do not wish to force a man upon him whom he personally dislikes. Stanton tells Senators that he will not keep the office for a day, and there can be no reasonable doubt that he will resign it if he has the opportunity.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN THE VIRGIN ISLES.

Graphic Description of the Great Bore, or Tidal Wave, Attending the Earthquake--Direction of the Earthquake Shocks at St. Thomas and St. Croix--Fissure Made in Saba Island.

ST. THOMAS, November 21, 1867.

On Sunday, the 17th November, between two and three P. M., a slight shock was said to have been felt on shore at St. Thomas. The most reliable witnesses I questioned said they heard a decided "rumbling," which, by experience, they knew was the usual accompaniment of an earthquake.

On Monday, November 18, at about eight minutes to three P. M., an earthquake was felt on board the flagship Susquehanna. I can describe it only as a kind of "earth shudder," lasting from a minute to a minute and a half. The vibrations were distinct and regular, with a very slight increase in intensity about the middle of the shock. The current seemed to vibrate between the north and south points. Aneroid barometer 29.82, thermometer 79 degrees, the average points at which both instruments had stood for some days previous and have done so since.

On shore I found it difficult to get evidence that would establish any data. The inhabitants seemed to be in a state of trepidation and panic that precluded the possibility of obtaining supported evidence on any point. Many buildings were thrown down, and the falling of chimneys and loose masonry work destroyed or injured houses that were otherwise unharmed. Assistant Engineer Ridder (of the flagship) informed me that he saw a crack or earth rent caused by the earthquake.

At a quarter past 3 P. M., a bore was observed advancing with great rapidity toward the harbor. It apparently came on as a tidal wave from the south, which broke into *combers* on meeting the shoal water line of thirty-six fathoms, which runs round the southern side of St. Thomas at eight miles distance from the shore line. The wave was about eight minutes from its first appearance (supposed) at the shoal line until it broke upon Prince Rupert's Rocks, which extend half way across the mouth of the harbor. There it broke, imparting its momentum to the body of water at the unprotected entrance, which came in as a heavy swell roller, without cap, and committed the damage done to the lower part of the town of St. Thomas. As the bore at St. Thomas and that at St. Croix occurred about the same time, I believe them to be identical in origin and effect. A vessel some miles outside the shoal line, and in a direct line between the harbor and St. Croix in the direction the wave came, was observed under all sail and did not appear to be affected by it, so that I should describe it as a tidal wave starting from some point of the Spanish main (say Laguayra) and traveling at great speed, met the shoal water line at St. Thomas and St. Croix and broke into the anchorage, a large crested wave. The height of the wave, as it appeared at the shoal line, appeared to be very great (thirty feet), but on approaching Prince Rupert's rocks, comparing it with the height of two vessels, a brig and bark caught in its crest, was not more than fifteen feet high (since, by measurement on shoal spindle, it has been found to be twenty feet high.) As the bore advanced, the water in the harbor receded, leaving the flagship aground, starboard beam to seaward, slightly heeled to starboard. The secondary wave lifted her up. (the surge on her cable carrying away both anchor socks,) and passed on to the wharves. The brig and bark after weathering the crest of the bore, were whirled together in the eddies and backset, and were driven on shore on the steep sides of the harbor outside Prince Rupert's rocks. The bark came off with the reflux, but the brig was left high and dry above high water mark on the side of the hill. A steam-tug, which was going out to the La Plata, (Liverpool steamer, lying in Gregorie bay,) on coming in sight of the bore put back with all speed, but was overwhelmed, although she had but perhaps two hundred yards to go to reach safe waters. A small sloop capsized in the bore as it broke. The tug disappeared crew and all. A negro boy escaped from the sloop, assisted by a board which he caught, and was picked up by a boat from the flagship. For three hours after the bore had broken, the water in the harbor was troubled with flux and reflux, the ship swaying in changing eddies and circles. At half-past six P. M. it ceased. A slight gust of wind accompanied the bore in its direction, which died away with it.

At seven o'clock I went on board the De Sota to ascertain what injuries she had received. She had been anchored between the flagship and the Liverpool Company's iron wharf. (The flagship was anchored in four fathoms of water, center of Prince Rupert's rocks, bearing south). The Liverpool Company's wharf sank into the water before the bore reached it; and it seems that the reflux had been strong enough to carry it away, or else that the bore impelled before it a body of water which acted below the surface. The wharf did not topple over towards or from the bore, but sank squarely down, as if its foundations had given away. The De Sota, with four anchors down, was whirled helplessly in semi-circles from north to south. She parted two cables on her heaviest anchors and was thrown against the debris of the iron wharf and Prince Rupert's rocks, sustaining some damage. Steam was immediately gotten up and her steam pumps put in requisition to clear her of water. No lives were lost from on board the flagship or De Sota. The De Sota lost one of her boats and had three rendered useless by injuries. The flagship picked up in the harbor about fifteen men and one dead body.

The damage done by the earthquake and bore seems to have exceeded that done by the hurricane on the 29th ult.; but under the excited condition of people's minds no reliable details were obtainable.

The direction of the current of undulation on board ship was not clearly definable; they appeared to be athwart ship, from starboard to port. As she headed about east-northeast they may be said to have run from east to north or thereabouts.

On the morning of November 19 I visited the Liverpool mail steamship La Plata (she was laying in Gregorie Bay) to offer any assistance in our power. Her captain reported that he "saw the bore rise in the distance, when he judged it was thirty feet in height; that as it came along the rocks in front of the anchorage broke its force. It struck the La Plata on the starboard quarter, staving in some of the upper works and carrying her away from her anchors, but she sustained no further damage."

He said that during the earthquake the island of Saba was reported to him as issuing flames and smoke, but when he observed it there was only a cloud about it, whether of smoke or dust he could not tell. The purser of the La Plata said he could plainly see the flames rising from the island. The captain called my attention to a fissure dividing the island in two, which he assured me was not there before, and as he had been a very long time sailing between St. Thomas and England, he was well acquainted with the landmarks and knew the change had been effected. I observed that the walls of the fissure looked new and fresh, but there were no volcanic traces visible. The captain had landed all his passengers during the night, losing only two women. Later in the day the La Plata came round into the harbor, and I am led to suspect that she has sustained greater damage than was first known of.

During the evening of the 18th I went on shore and found that the water had penetrated, up town, about twenty feet above high water mark, flooding the warehouses, destroying property, &c. Boats and small vessels were carried up and landed in the streets; sloops landed intact on the wharves. During the two hours and a half that I was on shore I felt several shocks of an earthquake, say seven or eight; most of them were very faint, with scarcely any motion, but accompanied by a sound somewhat like the moan that precedes the typhoon. One shock, however, was very distinct, and alarmed the people in the vicinity considerably. To the best of my judgment it ran in undulating waves from about southwest to northeast, beginning with a moan, which was followed by a few vibrations, again followed by a longer series more distinct. I noticed that either the people on shore were more sensitive and their nerves more accurately stretched by their anxiety and experience, or else by some electrical affinity, but the spasm of anticipation (if it could be so called,) on their part always preceded the very first signs or sounds of a shock. The sky during the day presented its ordinary appearance; the trade wind clouds were hanging listlessly overhead. The weather was calm and sultry. This was an incident, as at this time of the year the northeast trade winds prevail with their strongest effect. During the heaviest shock, on the 18th, the orderly at the cabin door reported the ship's compass in his vicinity as having vibrated violently, turned completely round and then restored to quiet. During one of the lesser shocks the navigator observed the compass accurately, and did not observe anything unusual in its motions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How we Were Charmed.

We have heard the sweetest strains of the Decker pianos. True, a master artist manipulated the faultless black and white ivory keys, but even his genius could not have wrung such music from any other instrument than a Decker. First the powerful tones shook our parlor and made the windows rattle as though a tempest raged and rollicked without, and anon the deep volume of sound faded away, and soft, sweet strains ravished our ears and intoxicated our senses with bewildering beauty. We were transmigrated to the other lands where celestial music seemed to hold sway, and angelic choirs chanted in heavenly harmony. Sweet, grand and powerful was each note, and so potent was the effect that we almost hastened to apostrophize the instrument which had contributed so much to our enjoyment. Words cannot convey the high estimate in which we hold the Decker since then. It is the *ultima thule* of modern science, the alpha and omega of musical invention. Embracing all the improvements, yet simple in its construction, it is *the* piano among pianos. No wonder that it is forcing its way upward over all competitors; no wonder that the master musicians pronounce in its favor; no wonder that it is rapidly superceding all other pianos in America. Years hence, when its real value will be justly appreciated, such an instrument may command a fabulous price, but now the rates are kept low in order to crowd off competitors and to insure the triumph of the Decker. Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street, is the agent for this city, and those desiring to purchase pianos are directed to his rooms, where will be found a magnificent assortment of the incomparable instruments of which we have spoken.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A first-class Salesman, who can command a good trade in Ohio, wishes to learn the Wholesale Dry Goods or Notion Business. Best reference given. Address V. E. T., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—To purchase an interest in a Jobbing House. Capital required from $6,000 to $8,000. Ill health the reason for selling. Would exchange for city or country real estate. All necessary information given by addressing "B." this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Bookkeeper or Clerk; best of references given. Address S, Commercial office.

WANTED—COPYING—Or a set of tradesman's or other books, or accounts to keep, by a young man who has a few spare hours each day. Address "Economy," Allegheny Postoffice.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Immediately, energetic, wide-awake men in every county in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, to sell three indispensable articles, needed by everybody. This is no humbug. Our Agents are making from $5 to $20 per day. Call without delay at Room 34 St. Clair Hotel. CUSHING & LOCKHART.

WANTED--CANVASSERS—"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. An active Agent wanted in every township for the above work. For circulars with terms, apply to or address, A. GILKESON & CO., 90 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR BUY—A large Building suitable for a Manufactory, with or without Machinery or Power. Must be in or near the cities. Address Lock Box 564, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—BREASTPINS—Lost on Friday, 13th instant, between Federal Street Depot, Allegheny, and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, via St. Clair Street Bridge, Fifth and Smithfield streets, a small box, containing three Breastpins; one Masonic, one Sword and one White Set. The finder will be rewarded if he will leave them at No. 43 Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—A large and substantial Warehouse on Water street, near Market. Inquire of GEORGE A. BERRY, Citizens' National Bank.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BARRELS—One Hundred empty Molasses Hogsheads and Barrels. A. BALLOU, 170 Second street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

AN ELEGANT

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

TWENTY REASONS

FOR BUYING A

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGAN!

1. It is the BEST INVESTMENT you can make; safer and bringing greater returns than money loaned at interest or invested in bonds or lands.
2. It will render home attractive, and save more expensive and less beneficial amusements.
3. Its music will cultivate good feeling, and have the best influence.
4. It will enable your sons and daughters to learn to play, and so give them a valuable accomplishment.
5. It will give them facilities to qualify themselves as teachers of music, which is as good as a trade or profession. Thousands of ladies are now pleasantly supporting themselves by teaching music, which they learned merely as an accomplishment. If your daughter has some aptness for music you would better give her a good instrument now, and encourage her to learn to play on it than to give her thousands of dollars some years hence.
6. It will be a pleasure and comfort yourself during the long winter evenings.
7. It will last a lifetime, and you will value it more and more highly.
8. It is easier to learn to play on than a Pianoforte, and costs much less.
9. The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are THE BEST instruments of this class in the world.
10. This is proved by the testimony of the best judges. They have been awarded highest premiums at OVER SEVENTY industrial competitions, including the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT PARIS, this year. In their circulars M. & H. print the testimony of more than three hundred of the best musicians in the country that their instruments excel all others. When one who wishes to sell you an instrument claims that it is recommended as the best by hundreds of the most distinguished organists, ask him to *show you their testimony. If it has ever been given, he will have it in print.*
11. Compare the instruments made by M. & H. side by side with any others; compare them critically and thoroughly, tone by tone, and you cannot fail to see superiority in many respects.
12. These instruments are the only ones having the celebrated AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, the most important improvement in reed instruments for twenty years.
13. They are the only instruments having PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING REED VALVES, and the various other patented improvements of Mason & Hamlin.
14. They are the only reed instruments having clothed mortices.
15. Compare the exteriors and observe that the instruments of M. & H. have the best quality of ivory; ivory fronts to the keys; real ebony and not merely colored black keys; desks made in the most substantial manner of three separate pieces of wood, glued together, and not liable to break, &c., &c. This thoroughness of workmanship, and use of only best material, runs through the whole instrument.
16. The thoroughness of construction of these instruments gives them the GREATEST DURABILITY. They are not liable to get out of order.
17. They will improve by age, getting even better in quality of tone.
18. THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS OF THE CLASS; not the lowest priced, indeed, though the difference in price between these and inferior instruments is not great. It costs a little more to do the very best work, but is cheapest in the end.
19. It is not safe to trust to the judgment of dealers, who are *tempted to think those instruments are the best on which they can make the greatest profits.* M. & H. have fixed their prices so low that they cannot afford to pay the large commissions given to dealers by makers of inferior work.
20. Every instrument made by Mason & Hamlin is fully warranted. If it proves defective you can suffer no loss, as their guarantee is above question.

Send for a Circular, which will be sent gratuitously, containing full descriptions and illustrations of the different styles and prices, which vary from $75 to $1,000 and upward, each; also with testimony in full from the distinguished organists of the country to the superiority of these instruments.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

HOLIDAY STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT FACTORY PRICES.

FURS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FINE FURS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Mink Set, Muff and Collar for $25, Former price, $40,

Fine Mink Set, Muff and Bertha, for $55, Former price, $75.

LOW PRICED FURS IN GREAT VARIETY

JAMES CALDWELL,

120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

SKATES,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,

137 LIBERTY ST., near Union Depot.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

The COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

WE were mistaken. There is a Retrenchment Committee; a joint committee of the two Houses. But it did not appear in the list before us. Furthermore, it is composed of about the right sort of men, and we have hopes that a good deal of the right sort of work will be done by them.

THERE was quite a struggle between Chicago and Cincinnati for the National Republican Convention, to say nothing about St. Louis and Indianapolis. Committees of citizens urged the claims and bid high in behalf of the cities respectively —more especially Cincinnati; but Chicago came out ahead, whereupon the *Republican*, of that city, indulged in the following loud crow:

"Chicago is not only quick to appreciate what is necessary to contribute to her prosperity, but her people are ever prompt to co-operate in promoting whatever is for the general good. Cincinnati journals appeal to their 'railroad and business men, hotel and eating-house keepers' to come forward and exert themselves to secure a public benefit, and while they are reading and pondering over these appeals, somebody in Chicago has passed the plate, and our representative is off, with the funds in hand, to secure the desired object. Cincinnati and St. Louis should have learned, before this, that it won't do to wait when bidding against Chicago, however they may act in their dealings with each other."

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* would probably be a more serviceable supporter of General GRANT for the Presidency, if it did not indulge quite so much in abuse of certain public men who are presumed to be for somebody else. No man is so strong as to render the support of a large body of Republicans an indifferent matter. There will be less occasion for appeals for harmony—which the *Advertiser* will be among the first to make —by-and-by, if even a decent regard for the opinions of others is observed till the nomination is made. We make no doubt of the nomination of GRANT at Chicago; and as to platform, the idea that his services will be a good enough one, is growing daily. But we fail to perceive what occasion there is for courting divisions among Republicans. The Democrats will be united and determined. They talk, and some of them feel, what no one pretended a short time ago —that they can beat even GRANT. The only ground for such a claim is the possibility that the efforts to divide the Republicans, to which we have referred, may succeed.

IT is reported from Washington that an attempt will be made to revive the impeachment scheme, headed by Mr. STEVENS. Even were not Mr. STEVENS's condition not such as to render the report altogether improbable, so far as he is concerned, we should very much question it. It is well known, however, that a small body of Republicans, in and out of Congress, of the WENDELL PHILLIPS stamp, are little less than insane on this subject. Whatever this class of men are for, they are in the habit of urging as the only thing that will save the country and mankind in general from perdition. The failure of any scheme of theirs is the overthrow of truth and justice, and its opponents are set down as in league with the powers of darkness. We have no fears that their revival scheme can succeed. They who are for it can do no more than disturb needed harmony among those to whom the country looks for the management of grave questions involving vital consequences. It is noticeable how little these extremists regard popular sentiment. The popular approval of the defeat of impeachment has been general and unmistakable, and the responsible majority in Congress will do well if they heed the instruction it conveys, which we do not doubt they will do. Indeed, never before was there a time when close observance of the popular will was so necessary as now; and in respect to those who still cry out frantically for impeachment and other equally impracticable schemes, no one who knows what is the working of the public mind at the present time will hesitate for a moment, for the people are not with them.

THE Coroner's investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of young KECK, at the late fire, which resulted from the storing of Government muskets in this city, was commenced yesterday, and the testimony will be found in another column. It would seem from the evidence already given, that it was not made the special duty of any person to examine the arms shipped to this place, with a view to ascertaining whether they were charged or not. It appears that the commandant of the Arsenal, General WHITELEY, as well as his subordinate officers, took it for granted that the guns had been examined before they were shipped to this place, and that they were all in safe condition. The last witness examined, (Mr. JOHNSTON), testifies that it was suspected by himself, and many others, that large numbers of these guns were loaded, at the time they were being handled at the Arsenal, preparatory for storing in the city. After he left the Arsenal, and set up business on his own account, he purchased over two thousand of these guns from the Government, and, of those which had not previously been overhauled, he states that fully one-half were charged—some of them containing more than one load. It is intimated that the fact was apparent to many persons employed at the Arsenal, that there was danger in handling these arms, from the very fact that it was suspected many of them contained charges. If this can be established, it will be difficult to understand why it was not deemed necessary to have them examined either before or after they were stored. The inquisition will be continued at the Mayor's Office this evening, when some additional light may be thrown on the matter.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The military spirit of Philadelphia is being aroused, as indicated by the formation of companies and regiments. The National Guard regiment made a fine parade in that city on Friday, and the Grey Reserves, Fire Zouaves and other regiments are rapidly filling their ranks. The Reserves and Zouaves have each already a uniformed battalion, and the officers and members are actively engaged in recruiting with a fair prospect of soon assuming regimental proportions. They are materially assisted in their laudable designs by the City Commissioners, who are energetically enforcing the new military law which enrols all citizens liable to military duty. This law has remained inoperative too long, and should be enforced everywhere in the State. Under the provisions of the law, all citizens who are liable to bear arms are required either to attach themselves to some military organization, or to pay a militia tax of two dollars per annum. If this law is rigidly and impartially enforced, as it should be, it will work most beneficently in two ways. It will help to fill up the ranks of the volunteer regiments to their maximum number, and, at the same time, produce a militia fund for their benefit, which will tend to keep them up to a high state of proficiency.

We are gratified to learn that two or three volunteer companies are already organized in Pittsburgh, one of which will soon make a parade fully armed and equipped. Other companies, we learn, are in process of organization, and if properly encouraged there is little doubt that the citizen soldiery of Pittsburgh in a few months will be superior to that of any city of its proportions. The County Commissioners, by rigidly enforcing the militia law, would help greatly the efforts now being made for the organization of companies. All laws should be enforced so long as they are on the statute books, and it is important that this militia act should either be observed or, if it be impracticable, that a better one be substituted for it. Philadelphia is giving the act a trial, and the results so far are auspicious of its success.

OUR STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Pennsylvania claims the credit of being the first State in the Union to incorporate in her common school laws a system for the establishment of Normal Schools throughout the Commonwealth. For this purpose the several counties are divided into twelve districts—Allegheny, Butler and Beaver counties forming one of those districts—the eleventh. As yet we have but four Normal Schools in the State. The first of these is located at Millersville, in the second district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon; the second at Edinboro', Erie county, in the twelfth district, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Erie; the third, at Mansfield, in the fifth district, composed of the counties of Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming and Tioga counties; and the fourth, (the Keystone Normal School) in Berks county, in the third district. The main object of these institutions is to secure professional training for those who are to become the teachers of the State. Under the very liberal provisions of the law, however, the directors or managers of these schools may extend the sphere of their operations in any way which may subserve the general cause of education. No more important subject could engage the attention of the Legislature or the people than the proper training and qualification of those young men and women who are to educate the youth of the State, and exert so potent an influence over their moral as well as their mental character. It is with pride and pleasure that we observe the movement now in progress for the establishment of a Normal School near this city. The project is in good hands, and will no doubt be consummated in a manner which will reflect credit upon the originators, and confer lasting benefit upon the cause of education in this community. Under the law, any number of citizens, not less than thirteen, may establish a school for the training of teachers for the common schools, which, under certain restrictions and regulations, will be recognized by the State authorities, and made the object of liberal contributions from the State Treasury. They must be established, however, through individual exertion, and the proper buildings must be erected before they become entitled to donations from the State. We have already noticed the very liberal propositions made by a number of our wealthy citizens, mainly with a view to securing the location of the school in their respective neighborhoods. These offers show a commendable spirit of liberality, and at the same time indicate a high appreciation of the benefits which are to follow the location of so important an educational institution in our midst. In addition to the buildings, the Board of Trustees must possess not less than ten acres of ground, with places for gymnastic exercises and the healthful recreation of students, botanical gardens, etc. The buildings must contain a hall sufficiently large to seat one thousand adults; with class rooms, lodging rooms and refectories for at least three hundred students. Libraries, cabinets of specimens and preparations to illustrate the sciences, philosophical instruments, etc., are essentially necessary. Each school must have at least six professors of liberal education, together with such assistants as the number of students may require. The whole discipline and interior government of the school will devolve upon the Principal, who shall be a professor of one of the six indispensable branches—first, orthography, reading and elocution; second, writing, drawing and book-keeping; third, arithmetic and higher mathematics; fourth, geography and history; fifth, grammar and English literature; and sixth, theory and practice of teaching. Each school shall have attached to it one or more schools for practice, or model schools, with not less than one hundred pupils, who may or may not be from the immediate vicinity, as the trustees shall deem most expedient, and the model schools shall be so arranged that the students of the Normal school shall therein acquire a practical knowledge of the art of teaching, under the instruction of their proper professors. The qualifications for admission, and the course and term of study, are to be fixed by the principals of the several Normal schools, subject to the approval of the State Superintendent. Each school shall admit, when required, one student annually, alternately male and female, from each common school district within the counties composing its normal district, at a cost fixed by the trustees, to be paid in advance by the directors sending them—said students to be selected after examination by the directors, from amongst those who manifest a desire and a capacity to exercise the profession of teaching. Private students are also admitted on such terms of tuition as the trustees may determine, but preference must be given to such as are designed for the profession of teaching. In case of insufficiency of room to accommodate all who may apply, preference must be given to the public over the private student. No difference in the charge for boarding and lodging is to be made in favor of any class of students. Teachers who shall have taught a common school during a full term next preceding their application, can be admitted for any term, not less than one month, at a fixed rate of tuition, and shall pay the same for boarding and lodging as other students. These are the principal regulations, but a large discretion is conferred upon the trustees in matters pertaining to the admission of pupils, the course of studies, &c.

The four Normal Schools now in operation are all reported to be in a flourishing condition, and doing a noble work for the cause of popular education. The school at Millersville had eight hundred and seven students, in 1866, the largest number ever enrolled in any one year. There were twenty graduates, and nearly all the graduates of this school readily find employment as teachers. The school at Edinboro', in the fall of 1866, had three hundred and sixty-six students in the Normal, and one hundred and seventy-three in the Model School, the largest number ever present. Eight graduated, and seven of these signed an agreement to teach two years in the common schools. This school has been in existence eight years. The school at Mansfield graduated its first class at the close of 1866, consisting of twelve ladies and three gentlemen. Eight of these are filling positions as teachers. The Keystone Normal School is the only one of the four which has buildings specially erected for the purpose. It is located at Kutztown, midway between Allentown and Reading, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The buildings are said to be well adapted for the purpose—being a center crowned with a tower and flanked with wings, presenting a front of two hundred and forty feet. There are boarding accommodations for three hundred, and school accommodations for four hundred students. The cost of buildings, ground, furniture, etc., was about $50,000. The school has been in operation but a little over one year.

In establishing a Normal School in this vicinity, two or three things are necessary to success. The location is all important, and we would suggest a site on one of our leading railways, easily accessible from the city, and but a short distance from a passenger station. This would enable many students to attend the school and board at home, which is a very important matter. It is asserted, upon competent authority, that at least five hundred students could be obtained in this city and vicinity alone in case a convenient location was chosen; such, for instance, as that generously offered by JAMES KELLY, Esq., near Wilkinsburg. Next in importance is the erection of buildings; and here we would caution the gentlemen having the project in charge against purchasing, or taking as a gift, any buildings which are not suited to the purpose. Those who have taken old structures for their Normal Schools have been much disappointed and are getting rid of them as soon as they can. We are not apprehensive, however, that so important an institution will be established here without suitable buildings, specially designed and adapted for the purpose. There is another suggestion which we have to make, and that is, that the school should not be established with the expectation of realizing pecuniary profit. Dividends may be within the range of possibility, but the practical workings of these institutions do not justify such expectations. Compensation will be realized in the enhancement of property in the vicinity, in the moral and intellectual elevation and refinement of society in the neighborhood, and especially in strengthening and developing the means for popular education throughout the State. Donations, or gifts, will therefore be more satisfactory in the end than stock subscriptions. There are other matters of interest in connection with the establishment of a Normal School here, to which we might refer, but we have already given the subject more space than we intended.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At the first meeting since their re-election of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held Wednesday evening, in Baltimore, John W. Garrett, Esq., was elected President of the Company for the tenth time. On being notified of his re-election, Mr. Garrett appeared before the Board and made a brief speech, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. He said that in consequence of a recent great bereavement and the laborious service he had already performed in the office, he had great anxiety to retire from the Presidency of the Company, but the singular unanimity with which the representatives of the State of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore, and of the individual shareholders, had united in the practical expression of their indorsement of his efforts in behalf of the Company in the past, and of their continued regard and confidence in the future, had induced him to yield his own wishes to their solicitations. Mr. Garrett then alluded briefly to the extent of the works in progress, and the magnitude of the operations of the road, more than ten thousand men being now employed in the service. He expressed his confidence in the continued development of the prosperity of Baltimore and the regions through which the road and its branches pass, and stated that he anticipated, in the future as in the past, the cordial and vigorous co-operation of the Board.

The Chicago Ghost.

Chicago's pet sensation, because it is the freshest, is the Court House Ghost, whose manifestations have been transferred to the county jail. A noted spirit medium and trance speaker visited the jail the other evening, and when the ghost commenced its demonstrations she fell back into the arms of two gentlemen standing near and made a revelation, to the effect that the city would yet be shaken from center to circumference by spirit manifestations, when scoffers would suffer and believers rejoice. The time fixed for this shaking up was last (Monday) night, and if any such thing has taken place notice thereof will be found in our telegraph columns. It is stated for the benefit of nervous people in Chicago that the sounds in the jail are produced by a clever genius occupying one of the cells, whose ventriloquial powers would do credit to Blitz. But the superstitious and spiritualistic classes shake their heads at such an explanation, and the general salutation now instead of "Good morning," is "Have you heard the Ghost?" The jail is crowded every evening by inquisitive people who are anxiously seeking a solution of the mystery.

The Storm.

The snow storm appears to have been more severe at the East than in the West, accompanied, of course, with a correspondingly greater degree of cold. In New England the snow fell to a great depth, and all along the coast as far South as the Potomac, the visitation was altogether of an unusual character. In New York the sleighing carnival set in in earnest, and over a wide extent of country deep winter prevails. The snow on the Alleghenies fell to an unusual depth, but the Central Road plunged through. Owing to detentions in New Jersey, the mails have been a good deal behind. Westward, although much snow has fallen, the quantity does not appear so great as east of the Lakes and Mountains. It will rank as one of the great snow storms.

Roger A. Pryor's Chivalry.

A few days since there was published in the COMMERCIAL a statement by Dr. E. Donnelly, of this city, relative to an act of cowardice and treachery perpetrated by Roger A. Pryor, when he was a prisoner of war in the custody of two Union soldiers. This statement has been copied into many of our exchanges, and thus obtained a large circulation, eventually reaching the ears of one of Pryor's victims, who writes as follows:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is an error in Dr. E. Donnelly's statement in your paper. Jared S. Harding, of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, was run through the belly by Roger A. Pryor, but the wound was not mortal. He is still living and can be heard from by directing to J. S. HARDING, Hubbardstown, Ionia Co. Michigan.

MR. SUMNER was visited a few days since by a delegation, when an "interview"—interviews are to be the order of the day—took place. The Senator regretted the failure of impeachment, and said if the House had done its duty the Senate would have backed it up. As for Grant, "he said he considered him a good soldier, and nothing more. There was no record of his ever having expressed a political axiom or an idea which could afford the people an insight of his capacity for statesmanship, or of the course he would be likely to pursue if he were elected President. He was, therefore, opposed to endorsing him as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people." Mr. Sumner probably does not suspect that his opposition to Grant will strengthen him, and that public opinion, though respecting ever so much Mr. Sumner's ability, has come to take on the hue of distrust as to the wisdom of his statesmanship.

PREVIOUS to the late rains in November, the prospect for the winter wheat crop in Illinois was sorry enough. A considerable breadth of land had been sown, but much of it remained unfecund in the ground; there was no moisture in the parched earth to cause it to sprout. After these rains, it was glorious to see the beautiful verdure put on by the so lately arid and dusty ground. The gracious rain brought the young germs to the surface, and the whole earth rejoiced in smiling green. If nothing untoward happens a good yield may be expected, though, of course, it is premature to hazard even a prediction of the results.

IN Boston a horse that had for a long time drawn a steam engine to fires was temporarily exchanged for one that had never performed that service. "The night when the change took place a fire occurred, but the firemen could not make any use of the city animal, which proved balky and totally unmanageable. The 'regular' animal confined in the city stables, on hearing the fire bells, amused itself by kicking down the stall and everything else within the reach of its heels, in its anxiety to get out and go to the fire."

To supply a want that has long been felt, it has been determined to establish a new American paper in Paris on a purely American basis, to be called the *Continental Gazette*—to be carried on with American capital—to be devoted to American interests. This journal, the first of its kind in Paris, will be published only weekly, and will appear first on New Year's Day, but subsequently on every Sunday morning.

NOLO EPISCOPARI.—According to the London *Gazette* English bishoprics are a drug in the market just now. The bishopric of Calcutta was offered to something like a dozen different persons before one could be found to accept it; and the bishopric of Litchfield, with a preferment of more than $22,000 a year, had been offered in vain to three different clergymen.

A SPLIT has taken place among the Women's Rights Champions. The Executive Committee of the party, whereof Lucy Stone is the head man, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association disclaims all responsibility for or indorsement of the series of meetings held by George Francis Train. Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

A CORRECTION.—In the article on "The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America," of Monday's issue of the COMMERCIAL, for "The American Reunion," read "The American Recension of the Augsburg Confession."

EVERY successive reduction of the tolls on the Atlantic Cable has brought the Cable Company an accession of business so great as to increase its profits. The rate now is one-fourth what it was when the cable was first opened to the public, yet at these greatly reduced rates the number of messages has so much increased that the amount of cash received daily is announced to be far greater than ever before.

The Currency Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you permit me to offer through your columns, as a suggestion to the thinking minds of our country, a solution of the financial problem that to me seems entirely practicable? At all events, I should like to see it discussed.

The national banking law in its infancy had many strong opponents and was adopted by none more reluctantly than by most of the old State banks. They and the people have, however, yielded to the force of circumstances, and the question upon the adoption or rejection of the system is no longer an open one. National banks are an established fact. We must therefore adapt ourselves to existing circumstances, grapple with the problems of the hour, and not waste our strength fighting windmills.

The temper of the whole community is manifestly opposed to further contraction. Some few persons desire inflation, but the tendency of such a course is so evidently toward public dishonor that we are only the more anxious for some definite plan and settlement. On the other hand there is imminent danger while the currency remains in its present depreciated condition, that a falling off in our revenues from imports would in all probability bankrupt us.

My proposition is to amend the national banking law by extending the limitation of the circulation from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000. Repeal that portion that makes the issues of National Banks in *any* case a legal tender; make the law plainly and emphatically limit the liability of the United States for the notes of broken or closing banks, to the market value of the bonds held as security therefor. Grant to such banks, old or new, as may apply, circulation in such amounts as they may desire, subject to such provisions as are now in force and to the further provision that the bonds to be deposited as security for this new circulation shall be bought directly from the Treasurer of the United States and paid for in *greenbacks only*. Let Congress authorize a loan for this purpose. Cancel the legal tenders so received, and as national currency would be issued in their stead, $200,000,000 of that issue might be thus retired without either contraction or inflation. There would then remain only $187,000,000 of legal tenders in circulation to be retired, as at present in such amounts and at such times as to Congress should seem fit. This balance would for the most part be held by the banks as their reserve, and as the Government redeemed it, gold would take its place in the vaults of the banks, and those institutions would resume without effort and without loss. As greenbacks became scarce they would gradually appreciate to par, and the abolishment of the legal tender clause of the national banking act would eventually compel the payment of the internal tax in gold. Specie payments are resumed, the connection between the Government and the banks severed, and the laws of trade must alone be consulted to guide our further commercial transactions. A. M. G.

Card from Collector Volz.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 22D DISTRICT, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR:—This morning's issue of your paper contains a paragraph, cut from the *Press*, of Philadelphia, which is evidently intended to injure my integrity as Collector of Internal Revenue in this District, as well as abroad.

It states that "extraordinary corruption in the collection of the Internal Revenue in Allegheny county, Pa., &c., &c., has been shown by a report of Treasury agents, &c., &c."

Permit me to say that this article and charge is based, undoubtedly, on the report of Mr. Miller, who was sent out to this District to investigate certain charges made against certain parties for black-mailing Oil Inspectors.

It must be remembered that this has nothing to do with the collection of Internal Revenue, and does not bear, in the remotest degree, on the official collections in my office.

The public might infer from the language of the article published in the *Press*, and copied by you, that the official conduct of the Collector, *in his collections*, was bad, and was a subject of inquiry, &c., when the same is false and slanderous.

The fees of Oil Inspectors belong to themselves, and cannot be distorted into revenue collections; and besides, Mr. Miller cannot allege that any of said fees were ever paid into this office.

I hope you will do me the justice to contradict the purport of the article of the *Press*, (copied by your paper,) as being entirely inapplicable to me, or the legitimate duties of my office. Very respectfully,

FRED. E. VOLZ, Collector.

Immigration to Southern California.

During the present season we are credibly informed that three thousand emigrant wagons have crossed the bridge, near San Juan, Monterey county, all on the way to the lower tier of coast counties, and the migration for the season is not over yet. Premising that each of these wagons contained an average of five persons, we have here an item of 15,000 persons who have gone overland to the lower country. Of course, many went by other land routes, and others went down the coast by steamers or other conveyances. It is safe to presume that 20,000 people have gone into what is called the lower country, for purposes of settlement, during the past year. And there is good reason to suppose that as many will seek the same locality during the coming season. This drift is made up largely of our own population, who are exchanging one location for another. A smaller element is made up from the overland immigration by way of the plains. But the mining and interior towns have much the strongest representation. Of course, depletion follows in one part of the State, while there is gain in another. These twenty thousand immigrants and emigrants will make the country much more desirable for the next instalment. The old order of things is passing away. The great slovenly ranches, overrun by mangy cattle, which ruined their owners and kept the country at a stand-still, have changed hands in many instances, and in their place to small farms will show better tillage, better thrift, and a vast increase of wealth. A peaceful and very radical revolution is going on in the Southern part of the State. In one instance a single individual, without capital, undertook to sell out a tract of 15,000 acres in small parcels, near San Buenaventura, with the condition of occupation and improvement. The larger part of this tract has been sold, and about one hundred families are either in occupation or on their way to the land. These will, of course, form the nucleus of a new town. —*S. F. Bulletin.*

The Steel King.

We are accustomed to think that we are a great manufacturing people, but our large establishments, particularly in the working of metals, are entirely overshadowed by some of the huge English workshops. And even the English are left behind now, and little Prussia, which has latterly grown to be great Prussia, boasts an establishment for the working of steel alone which surpasses any general manufacotry in the world. Krupp, the steel king of Essen, has, within the past forty years, built up what is in effect a town by itself as his workshop. He employs 10,000 workmen; add to them their wives and children, and there is already a respectable population. Last year he turned out 62,500 tons of cast steel, valued at $7,500,000, and involving a daily consumption of 1,000 tons of coal. Of guns alone he has delivered 3,500 altogether, valued at $5,250,000. Such facts as these should make us ashamed of the restricted use we are able to make of the vast resources confided to our care.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Henry Clews, of Wall street, Senator Sherman writes:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, December 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have read with interest your letter, and will certainly weigh carefully all the propositions made as to our financial measures. The Committee of Finance is now engaged in studying all these issues, and I am confident will be able to agree upon measures that will fulfill not only the legality but the morality of our public engagements. More than this I cannot say; but I heartily invite all suggestions of a practical character.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

THE Providence *Journal* makes the following sensible remarks on a current topic: "The random and ill considered remarks of a few colored delegates in the Reconstruction Conventions in the South are receiving undue consideration from the people who make up the dispatches for the Northern press. Suppose some Cromwell, who lately was a voiceless chattel, does declare that 'the negroes were going to have their rights, if it was by revolution and blood.' Has the speaker suddenly sprung to that prominent representative position which gives significance to his utterances, and demands for them a place in the columns of five hundred newspapers? The collective action of some of these bodies is wild enough, at times, without the additional aggravation of individual vaporings."

STEAM, it appears, is at present employed quite successfully in pulling down houses, where the contractor cares little about preserving the materials. In constructing the works for the extension of the Metropolitan Railway in London, a large number of very old brick houses had to be removed; and a novel method was adopted for effecting the purpose, at the suggestion of one of the contractors. A long chain was placed around the base of a block of five small houses and attached to a powerful steam engine, so that when the latter was put in motion the houses fell to the ground with a terrific report and an impenetrable cloud of dust. The novel method was witnessed by hundreds of persons.

IN quicksilver, California is richer than Spain, and our production now considerably exceeds that of any other country. The new Almaden is now yielding, according to published reports, at the rate of 400,000 pounds annually, surpassing old Almaden considerable. Discoveries of ore have been made lately at various points, promising a large addition to the production.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Wright, the wife of our late Minister to Berlin, was one of the founders of the great work among the lowly at Five Points, New York. In Prussia she made her elegant mansion the home of Christians of every name. With the same energy and devotion that marked her labors in New York, by a fair in the Prussian capital she laid the foundation for a fine chapel, which was dedicated according to the rites of the Methodist Church. But the chapel is free to all preachers of the gospel who may chance to be in Berlin.

—The New York *Mail* says: "The engagement of Miss Kitty Dix, youngest daughter of General Dix, our Minister to France, to Mr. Walch, formerly of Brooklyn, is announced."

—Generals Sheridan, Schofield and Thomas are expected in Washington next week, for consultation, probably, with General Grant. General Sherman will remain there until that time.

—It seems that Admiral Farragut's father emigrated from the Island of Menorca to the United States, and that a homestead of the old patriarch still exists, and is in possession of a branch of the family.

—A suit has just been instituted before the French Courts to compel the payment of the 15,000 francs so fairly won by Mr. Silas Herring in his great Safe contest with his English competitor. The sum, it will be remembered, was deposited by each of the parties in Paris; and Mr. Herring now claims, by virtue of a majority of the committee in his favor, the reimbursement to himself of his own 15,000 francs and the appropriation of the money of his defeated rival to charitable purposes, in the manner agreed on.

—Professor Hodge went to Montana in 1865, with his son, and purchased a farm. Unaware of the customs of the miners, they refused to recognize their claims to wood cut upon the farm, got into an altercation and shot a miner. The trial for murder was held at Virginia City lately, in order that it might be impartial. They were acquitted, although the jury was largely composed of miners. When the verdict was given the wife and mother of the accused rushed to the jurors and seized them by the hand, pouring out her thanks for the decision.

—The Emperor Napoleon is engaged upon a life of Augustus. In his theory Napoleon Bonaparte was the Julius Cæser of modern times, and he, the nephew, the successor who was necessitated to commit many political crimes in his earlier days, but who made up for them in later life by leaving Rome marble and establishing order without liberty.

—A writer in the Boston *Traveller* relates the following: There is an aged sailor in the almshouse at Sandwich, Mass., by the name of Moses Nye, 94 years of age, who in the year 1798; dined at Mount Vernon with Washington. It happened in this way: while Nye's vessel was passing up the Potomac, they arrived late Saturday evening opposite Mount Vernon, and anchored there for the Sabbath. In the morning Nye, with two others, took their small boat and went ashore, landing on the homstead of Washington, and while they were there, reclining under a tree, the great and good ex-President came to where they were and inquired where they were from. They informed him "Falmouth, Massachusetts." Washington replied, "I had many a good and brave soldier from your section;" and he invited them to his mansion, where he gave them a dinner and expressed many kind words to them. Mr. Nye related the above to me.

—Layard, in a recent speech in Parliament on the Abyssinian question, made a very violent attack on Dr. Beke, the African traveler, accusing him of intrigue, mendacity and various other gross offenses. To these charges Dr. Beke has made a prompt denial, and asserts that his predictions and warnings about Abyssinian affairs were all likely to be verified and fulfilled.

—A London correspondent describes Disraeli as "a gentleman buttoned up in a frock coat, with a face full of lines and seams, and a heavy, almost sad look in the eyes, a yellow complexion, and thin curls just showing beneath his hat. He walks with one hand behind his back, his eyes bent upon the ground, a stoop in his shoulders, and generally with the appearance of a rather dissipated man except for the intensely thoughtful and intellectual look which dignifies the countenance."

Men Who Win Women.

God has so made the sexes that women, like children, cling to men; lean upon them for protection, care and love; look up to them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the suns of their system and they and their children revolve around them. Men are gods, if they but knew it, and women burning incense at their shrines. Women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts want men to lean upon. Think of their reverencing a drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine. If a man would have a woman to do him homage he must be manly in every sense; a true gentleman, not after the Chesterfield school, but polite, because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who treats her with respect, even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say silly things to her; who brings her up to his level, if his mind is above hers; who is never over anxious to please; but always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her. Always dignified in speech and act; who never spends too much upon her; never yields to temptation, even if she puts it in his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being an adopted brother or cousin; who is not over careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place of the man, the head, and never losing it. Such deportment, with noble principles, a good mind, energy and industry, will win any woman in the world who is worth winning.

REFERRING to the action of the House of Representatives concerning the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Unless Attorney General Brewster is satisfied that the Gettysburg Orphan Asylum scheme is now conducted with the strictest requirements of the State laws against lotteries, the *expose* made by Mr. Van Wyck should lead him to such prompt and energetic action as will not only repeal the improper legislation by which the charter was procured, but will prevent a recurrence of it for the future.

THE hostility of the Italians towards the French, for their interference with Roman affairs, has shown itself in a great many ways. The last exhibition of this feeling is the refusal of all Milan gentlemen to wear French hats, and the proposal to establish a national league against the use of all French manufactures. The only objection to this is, that it would injure the French workmen, who are all opposed to the action of Napoleon in this Roman movement, much more than it would the government.

IN regard to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward stated, before the Impeachment Committee, that a special messenger had been sent to Europe, within a few months past, to see if he could procure evidence from sympathizers with the rebellion, which would affect any other persons than those convicted of connection with the conspiracy. This person, one Colonel Sharp, had been in London and in Rome, but had obtained no material information up to last March.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines.
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,
And you will save money.
McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street,

PRIME INDIGO.
Prime Indigo. Prime Indigo.
Prime Indigo. Prime Indigo.
The best
SODA ASH AND POTASH IN THE CITY.
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil.
All at the lowest rates, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
84 Market street, cor. Diamond near Fourth.
Country merchants are invited to call, examine stock and learn prices. Patent Medicines sold very low.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY BARBRA GARBER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment to the subscriber.
M. M. BOSWORTH, Administrator, Lawrenceville, Pa.
T

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS,
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Manhattan *Independent* says Texas cattle in immense herds are consuming the hay in Eureka Valley. What is to be done with them when the matter of ownership is decided, we cannot say. Whoever has means and can winter a lot of them will doubtless be well compensated by the enhanced price another fall. The growers of this stock must have lost lots of money in the business. Texas will hardly prove a dangerous rival to Kansas in stock raising, unless they can export better looking cattle than these herds of "lean kine." We are sorry to learn that many are even now dying, and that a good many will be likely to prove hard to winter.

The Springfield, Illinois, *State Journal* says that a practical test proves that the coal now being mined near that city, from Howlett's shaft, can be successfully used for smelting iron. The *Journal* states that, such is the cheapness with which coal can be had at that point, the ore might be transported from Iron Mountain and melted at a less cost than the estimates of producing pig iron in St. Louis.

The Davenport (Iowa) Literary Society is "out" some hundreds of dollars by Senator Sumner's non-fulfillment of his lecture engagement there. They accordingly sent him a bill of damages recently, and in reply he sent them his printed speech "Are we a Nation?" Naturally Davenport literateurs are indignant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TUESDAY,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
2 cases DARK DELAINES.
AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
1 case WIDE FRENCH MERINOS; a good bargain.
AT 6 1-4 CENTS,
2 cases CALICOS, FOR COMFORTS.
AT 10 CENTS,
5 cases GOOD DARK PRINTS.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
1 case GRAY KENTUCKY JEANS.
AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL.
AT 31 CENTS,
1 case HEAVY PLAID FLANNEL.
AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.
AT $1 25 EACH,
5 bales HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS, slightly damaged.
AT $1 00 EACH,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS, very cheap.
AT 6 1-4 CENTS PER PAIR,
CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL HOSE.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR,
LADIES' WHITE MERINO HOSE.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS PER POUND,
GOOD BATTING.
AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY MUFFS.
AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY BERTHAS AND COLLARS.
SEAMLESS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Very Cheap.
SHIRT FRONTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 WOOD STREET.
A FULL LINE OF
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS.
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

SLEIGH ROBES.
SLEIGH LININGS,
NEW STYLES
AND
NEW PATTERNS.
JUST OPENED THIS DAY,
The Finest Assortment, Largest Stock and Cheapest Priced
ROBES,
IN THIS MARKET.
Bright and Handsome Druggets and Feltings for Sleigh Linings,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

JUST IN SEASON.
Wright's "Ne Plus Ultra" Minced Meat; New Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, Lemon Peel and Figs; New Layer Raisins in whole, half and quarter boxes
Also. White and Yellow Corn Meal and Buckwheat in small bags; new S. C. Hams and Beef Tongues. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., N. Y.
d* JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

1,350 BAGS COFFEE,
GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE.
In store and for sale at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Parties wishing to buy please call and see samples and get prices.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
243 and 244 Liberty street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires instantly.
NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.
Send for Circular.
Office, 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.
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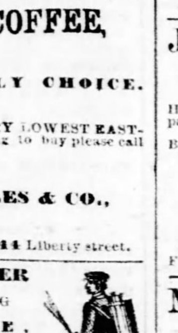

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.
5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON —The Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison will hold the Annual Election for Warden and Physician of the Prison at their stated meeting on JANUARY 4TH, 1868. By order of the Board of Inspectors.
eod HENRY LAMBERT, Sec'y.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the Germania Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, will meet at the office of HONEGGER & CO., No. 2 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, December 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before them.
R. HONEGGER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1867.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, Allegheny City, December 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine (9) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT J. STONEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, No. 82 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
td R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTS'GH, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Thirteen Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
d* J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, will take place at the Banking House, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 7, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTS'GH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, December 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directoors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 6, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 4, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at THIS OFFICE on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. Co., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since such revocation.
(Signed) J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company.
JOS. SNOWDEN.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF WILLIAM P. GRAHAM,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 30 DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE.
REINEMAN,
MEYRAN
& SIEDLE,
JEWELERS,
NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,
Beg leave to announce that owing to the destruction by fire on Friday morning of their New Store Room, No. 42 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of
Fine Gold and Silver Goods,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c.,
That were designed especially for the New Store, will now be opened out at our present
LOCATION,
No. 29 FIFTH ST.,
NEXT TO BANK BLOCK,
And in order to give our Patrons facilities to examine our
IMMENSE NEW STOCK,
We have immediately enlarged our present Store, where we would invite the Public to call and examine our GOODS AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.
As it will probably take three months to refit the New Store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
cod

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with
Boquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO METALIC INSOLES,
VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.
Depot 434 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by D. S. DIFFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 112 MARKET STREET

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"
150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.
WILL BE SOLD AT
Two O'Clock This Afternoon,
At No. 159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, a very large amount of seasonable Boots and Shoes, to which the special attention of consumers and small dealers is invited.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE,
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at the residence, No. 175 Sandusky street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, December 19th, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture (family moving South), embracing a first class Schomaker's Seven Octave Piano Forte, in perfect order; Mahogany Bedsteads, Hair Seat Chairs, Rockers and Sofa, Marble Top Bureau, Gilt Frame Mirror, Hat Rack, Enclosed Stands, Blinds, Ware, Stove, and a general assortment of household goods.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BARRELS CRUDE OIL IN TANK—WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 18th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Rooms of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way, for account of whom it may concern, 3,000 barrels prime Crude Oil in tank, located on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Sharpsburg.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
at Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

GREAT
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59
MARKET STREET,
COMMENCED FRIDAY.
DECEMBER 12.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.
The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.
The speedy curative effects of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impared functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.
Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TThS MANAGERS.

NEW MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED BY
Barr, Knake & Buettler,
12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
"Farewell," Song. W. C. Baker.
"Yes, the Bright Dream is Over," answer to "Is the Sweet Dream Broken;" words by Carrie Bell St. Clair; Music by H. T. Knake.
"Happy Memories;" words by Fanny Crosby.
L'Elisir D'Amore; Piano; Whitney.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON ... Lessee.
M. W. CANNING ... Manager.
T. R. HANN ... Stage Manager.
Second and last week of the beautiful young Prima Donna and Comedienne,
MISS EMELIE MELVILLE.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 17th, 1867, will be presented the new burlesque on the Black Crook, entitled
THE BLACK COOK.
Lola, with songs ... Miss Emelie Melville.
The performance will commence with the celebrated drama of
ESMERALDA.
Esmeralda ... Miss Emilie Melville.
In preparation, Satan in Paris and Three Fast Men.
Emilie Melville Matinee on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. T. R. PUGH ... Manager.
Mr. GEORGE BECK ... Stage Manager.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
SECOND NIGHT OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FORMERLY MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT.
In her wondrous personation of
ELIZABETH,
Supported by the greatest organization of histrionic talent ever offered at one entertainment in America—the LANDER HISTRIONIC COMBINATION, who have met with the highest encomiums of the Press in all the principal cities of the United States.
MRS. LANDER as ... QUEEN ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR as ... ESSEX.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES—Reserved Seats to Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats); Family Circle, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. The sale of seats takes place on SATURDAY, at CHARLOTTE BLUME'S Music Store, 43 Fifth street. Private Boxes, $6.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
20TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1867,
MR. HENRY VINCENT,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ORATOR,
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 20, by request, Mr. VINCENT will deliver his humorous and entertaining Lecture, entitled, "SOCIAL FOIBLES IN ENGLISH LIFE." "Louts" and "Stupid Fellows;" Shabby Genteel Life; Our Parties, and the People we meet there; Talkers and Singers; Backbiters, Slanderers, and Meddlesome People; Importance of Cultivating kindly Sympathies, and Intelligent and Civilized Habits and Thoughts; The Gentleman; The Scholar; The Tradesman; The Workman; The Man; The Woman.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 21, Mr. VINCENT will deliver one of his best Lectures, entitled, "JOHN MILTON." John Milton, The Man, the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot, the Active Man, the Prose Writer, the Puritan, the Republican, the Political Prophet, the Prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 7½. To prevent detention at the doors, Entrance Tickets may be purchased of Mr. APPLETON, at Library Rooms, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

GO TO
THE RINK.
SPLENDID ICE.

PROF. COWPER'S
FASHIONABLE
DANCING ACADEMY,
At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business in the Grocery line, at No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, under the name and style of the TEUTONIA COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by the sale and transfer of said Company's assets to Mr. HENRY FREKER, who has assumed and will pay all the liabilities and debts of the late firm.
ELIAS BECKER,
J. P. DIEHL,
H. BRUNING,
H. RIEPER,
HENRY FREKER.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1867.

NOTICE.
Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs. ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 193 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.
WM. H. EWING ... ALEX. McCLURE.

ALEX. McCLURE & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick.)
Ninth Ward Saw Mill,
AND
NAIL KEG FACTORY,
CORNER OF BUTLER AND BALDWIN STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, and Dealers in all kinds of Barge and Building Lumber, Decking, Boat Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.

TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES BLACK SWEET
NAVY TENS AND QUARTERS.
ASSORTED BRANDS.
ONE HUNDRED BOXES
BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
ASSORTED BRANDS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CONNECTICUT, PENNSYLVANIA SEED SEGARS,
Will be sold much lower than manufacturer's prices, to close out consignments, at
ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S
REGULARLY ESTABLISHED VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY,
Cor. Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL
WASHING
COMPOUND,
An Entirely New Preparation.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,
NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.
GEORGE B. SLATER & CO.
TThS

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.
MWS

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of
LADIES' SKATES,
Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
WS NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. R. BEATH,
December 11, 1867. Executors.

TREES, TREES, TREES.
A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES.
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

The Daily Commercial

THE FIRST SNOW FALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was fringed inch deep with pearl.

From sheds, new roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened by swan's-down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood,
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told her of the good All-father,
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our great sorrow
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the Merciful Father
Alone can make it fall."

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

War Amongst the Chiefs---More Victims Slaughtered by the King of Calabar---King Archibong's Doings.

[From the London Star, December 2.]

The African royal mail steamship Mandingo, Captain Robert F. Lowry, arrived in the Mersey about midnight on Friday. The dates brought by the Mandingo are: Benin, November 3; Fernando Po, October 30; Cameroons, 29; Old Calabar, 28; Jella Coffee, November 6; Monrovia, 11; Bonny, 2; Lagos, 5; Accra, 7; Cape Coast Castle, 8; Cape Palmas, 10; Sierra Leone, 14, and Bathrust, 17. The Mandingo has a full cargo, and brought 2,907 ounces gold dust, £1,734 in specie, and twenty-four passengers.

On the 30th of October a very decisive battle took place between Jerry, the native governor, and Alluma, a head chief, resulting in a total defeat of the former, who lost several war canoes, and a great many of his slaves. The dispute between the contending chiefs was occasioned by Jerry, who refused to allow Alluma to trade with the white men. This Alluma is the same man who was so victorious in a war with Chanomi some time ago.

The two previous mails from the West Coast brought us details of the slaughter of numerous innocent victims by King Archibong, of Duke Town, Old Calabar River, and it will be remembered that the Europeans rescued six doomed victims in September, whom they sent to Fernando Po.

The Mandingo brings intelligence that numerous other cold-blooded murders took place in October. Twenty-four victims, many of whom were very young, were butchered in that month. Nine of these were killed at a farm outside Duke Town, and their heads were cut off, packed into a cask, which was headed up and sent to that prince of butchers, Archibong. What makes the case more distressing is the fact that many of the poor wretches who perished were basely betrayed into Archibong's hands by surrounding chiefs to whom they had fled, and who had promised to protect them. We are glad to learn that the missionaries and traders have been again successful in rescuing four doomed creatures from the jaws of death. A man, a woman and two children were forcibly taken from a native house, where the adults were heavily ironed, and safely got on board the ships in the river. King Archbong sent a letter demanding back the victims; but at a meeting of the Europeans it was resolved not to give up the poor creatures, but that they be sent out of the country in order to preserve their lives.

A letter was drawn up at the meeting and sent to Archibong, assuring him that if he did not give up the bloody and barbarous customs which he was pursuing, the Europeans would be compelled to take the strongest measures in their power to compel him to do so. Great praise is due to the European traders for their vigorous and courageous conduct in the capture of the victims, and also for protecting and providing for these houseless wanderers till they were got out of the country. When the facts of the case were represented to Captain Lowry, that gentleman very generously gave the four outcasts a free passage to Fernando Po in the Mandingo. A letter was drawn up and signed by the Europeans, expressing their warm admiration of the worthy captain's generosity in the matter.

The Way They "Do" Dickens in Boston and New York.

The New York *Tribune* draws the distinction between Boston and New York in the manner the two cities "do" Dickens, as follows: It is plain that Mr. Dickens, like all great actors, is very much affected by his audience. Those who heard him in Boston say that after the first night the people acted on him more and more like a wetter and wetter blanket, and that though he struggled manfully against the tide, nothing but a vigorous dash for New York at the end of the week saved him from being utterly drowned and lost to us forever. The audiences in Boston were irreproachable in decorum. They came with meek punctuality, the ladies with their knitting and German grammars, the gentlemen with the *North American Review*, and the children with *Our Young Folks*; they sternly frowned down applause, and if any illbred person laughed, he was very properly insulted, and held up to public ridicule in the evening paper next day; they grew stiller and stiller with each successive reading, until on the last evening the loveliest and most embarrassing silence reigned in Tremont Temple for the whole two hours. The audience was perfect in discipline, perfect in decorum, but, like perfect people in general, it was disagreeable to know. When Mr. Dickens was pathetic the Bostonians became critical, and counted their tears; when he was funny, they hesitated to laugh till they saw whether the best people were laughing too, and in fine, not only were all the seats reserved, but the people who sat in them were fifty times as reserved as the seats. The reason why Mr. Dickens reads so much better here than in Boston is simply that his audience is thoroughly sympathetic with him. We regret to say that it is not at all a well-behaved audience. It has never done coming in. It walks in at all stages of the performance with a lady on its arm, and the offense is not lessened, but rather aggravated, by the fact that all the ladies are pretty, and wear enchanting bonnets, because the whole assembly is seized with a desire to turn round and look at them. The audience snickers right out whenever it wants to. It has repeatedly stopped Mr. Dickens in his funniest moments by laughing out as loud as it could, and making the reader laugh too, than which, of course, nothing could be more reprehensible. But, somehow or other, all this bad behavior does not in the least damp the spirits of the Reader. With a generous consideration for human weakness, he reflects that they cannot help laughing and crying when he is working his spells, and he accordingly works them with a will. The more they laugh, the funnier he gets; the more they cry, the more tears he wrings from them; and so far from being displeased with conduct for which our Boston neighbors, if they could only see it, would have nothing but reproof, he actually gets into higher and higher spirits, and leaves the stage with a step that seems as if he were leading off in a country dance, with the whole audience for partners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Pregnancy—During this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine for correcting those indispositions and nauseating sickness to which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For assisting females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted. Sold by all Druggists.

CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod*

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN..............MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

PAGE'S
PATENT TANNING PROCESS.
PATENTED MAY 8TH, 1866.
The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather. For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS, Franklin, N. H. eod

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HORNE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE
STILL CONTINUES

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE DAY.

The Largest Store.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
The Best Assortment
IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

IF YOU WANT
Christmas or New Year's Gifts,
COME TO
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL
Cheaper than the Cheapest,
A LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs,
JUST OPENED.
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,
AND AT
NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!
Real and Imitation Laces,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SETS,
COLLARS,
BARBES, COIFFEURS,
IN
POINTS,
POINT ABLIQUES AND
VALENCIENNES.
The Latest Importations
AND
CHOICE PATTERNS.

Embroideries, a splendid line.
Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.
Brecha Scarfs, very cheap.
Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.
Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds and cheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
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Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.
600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

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WILL OPEN ON
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And other fancy articles suitable for
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English Plated Goods, in great variety,
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SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET,
A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
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CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
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Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. [illegible]....HENRY ROSS.
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BRASS FOUNDERS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
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FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
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JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express............	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line............	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express............	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way............	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	8:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,* Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.,	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex..	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:13 p m	Chicago Ex.....	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:33 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc..	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:23 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train.........	8:00 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2.....	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6......	7:00 p m	Fast Line.........	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:20 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail............	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express.........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.........	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail.............	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.........	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n.....	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express............	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:20 p m	3:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works...........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.................$500,000.
CASH..175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
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eod

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER.
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Over National Bank of Commerce.
MTHS

The Daily Commercial

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Railroad Facilities Interfered With—Improvements of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company—New Nail Works—Local Improvements—Church Affairs—Willard Female Seminary, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., December 14, 1867.

Thursday and Thursday night, of this week, obtain a notoriety just a little beyond anything the oldest inhabitant, (or the youngest either,) remembers. It blew, it rained, it snowed and blowed, sleeted and froze. Indeed, we opine that the old weather guide was off duty, and a green one had the wheel.

The weather of this week has spoiled the transfer freight business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. They have now to unload freight on one side, carry it over on ferry boats and reload, a much slower business than crossing loaded cars on barges. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in order to accommodate shipments on the river from below, have placed a large wharfboat at the wharf, built an inclined track from the boat to their large, complete and really pretty depot. This move has secured to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a large river trade. Mr. Greenfield is still agent of this road, and is accommodating and popular.

Messrs. Barnard, Cowan & Co.'s new and extensive nail works, at this place, will commence operations in a few days.

Messrs. Street & McGregor are building a truly fine block. It is situated on the corner of Second and Water streets, having sixty-six feet front and ninety feet deep, and three stories high. Messrs. Wilson, Hecker and Dr. Junkins, are each building fine brick residences on Belmont street. During 1867 over sixty dwellings have been built in Bellaire, besides business houses, some of which are arranged for dwelling and business purposes, and still the cry is "more dwellings." I firmly believe that had thrice sixty tenements been built there would be no lack of tenants. The population is undoubtedly one thousand more now than at the begining of this year. The increase in the price of property has fully kept pace with the increase in population.

The Willard Female Seminary, Rev. D. H. Laverty, Principal, is in a flourishing condition. Mr. L. and his accomplished lady fully deserve the success that has attended their efforts to build up a first class Seminary.

The morals of Bellaire are not improving as fast as does the population; yet we think that there is a decided improvement in this respect. The Presbyterian Church here is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Wm. Gaston, the pastor, is an earnest working man, and is universally esteemed. The accessions to this church during his pastorate have been large, especially by examination.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, we are sorry to say, is losing ground. It was, two or three years since, the strongest church in numbers, &c., in Bellaire. It is to be hoped that it will again put on its strength. It is but seldom that a church succeeds without a preacher, let the membership be ever so zealous. Conference will surely not leave this people without a preacher another year. If Conference would send such a man as Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Steubenville, to go in and out before this people, we would expect the church of Wesley to again take its true position.

The Disciples are a strong denomination here. They, a few days since, bought a very neat cottage on U. S. Grant street, for a parsonage. Rev. Mr. Carlton is pastor of this church, and is a popular gentleman.

Central Hall is again open for exhibitions, lectures, &c. We much wish we had an organization here of some character which would provide us with a course of lectures. We hope 1868 will not pass without the organization of a society that will take this matter in hand.

S. P. LUTTER.

Barclay, the Pedestrian.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In this day's COMMERCIAL, page one, column nine, you state that Captain Barclay was an Englishman. Permit me to inform you that he was a Scotchman, and that he was the first man who performed the extraordinary feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, and that the same feat was not performed by any other person for more than thirty years afterwards. He also drove the mail coach from London to the city of Aberdeen, about five hundred miles, without sleeping or leaving his seat. That he walked eight miles in one hour is quite true; and it is equally true that he repeatedly walked a hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, SCOTUS.

DECEMBER 12, 1867.

CITY MATTERS.

CONFIRMATION.—Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, of the Catholic church on the 4th inst., administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Church of the Holy Family, at Latrobe, to about forty persons.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION.—The Devotion of the Forty Hours in Honor of the Most High Sacrament, will commence at St. Augustine's Catholic church, Lawrenceville, on the 29th inst., and at St. Mary's church, Sharpsburg, on January 5th.

BOARDING HOUSE ROBBERY.—A man obtained boarding at Mrs. Lafferty's house, on Grant street, on Friday night last, and decamped the next morning with several dollars which he stole from the other boarders.

REVIVAL.—The great revival in John Wesley Chapel is still increasing, and the church is overcrowded every night, and good behavior prevails. Forty-five have joined the church since the revival commenced, some four months ago, under the direction of Rev. Dr. N. H. Williams and the Trustees.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR at City Hall, is now the great attraction. The Hall is very handsomely decorated, and last night it was crowded with beauty and fashion. The Fair closes every night with a grand promenade, in which many engage and enjoy themselves wonderfully.

SLEIGH DAMAGED.—Mr. Mapler, while driving a sleigh along Ohio street, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon, met with an accident at the corner of Sandusky street. In turning the corner the sleigh struck an obstruction partially hidden by the snow, and one of the runners was wrenched off and the sleigh otherwise injured. Mr. Mapler was thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries.

RUNAWAY AND SMASH UP.—A horse attached to a sleigh took fright yesterday while crossing Washington street at the Grain Elevator, and dashed down Liberty street at a terrible speed. The frightened animal continued on its course until it reached the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge, where it was secured. The sleigh was completely demolished. The occupant jumped out shortly after the horse took fright and escaped uninjured.

MANCHESTER READING ROOM.—There will be a meeting this evening of the citizens of Manchester, at the corner of Franklin and Market streets, for the purpose of hearing the reports of Committee on Organization and of Collectors, and to take final action for the establishment of a reading room under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are invited to attend at half-past seven o'clock.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night a man named Edward Graham, while passing along Water street, near the Point, was set upon by three ruffians, who gagged him, and then "went through him," abstracting from his pocket some five dollars, and a pen knife and lot of papers. One of the robbers proposed to beat Graham, and was about putting his threat into execution when the others dissuaded him from doing so. The ruffians escaped, and no clue to them has been ascertained.

TAKEN OVER.—Sheriff Cluley yesterday morning conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, the following prisoners, sentenced for the periods named: John Smith and Charles Devere, fifteen months each, with two months in the county jail at the expiration of their sentences; Hiram Daily, five years and three months; Thomas Ascnlees, fifteen months; David Jones, twenty months; Thomas Flavin, fifteen months, and James Miller, fifteen months.

More Distressing Accidents—Two Children Burned to Death.

A distressing accident occurred on Saturday night, at the residence of Mr. Henry Paulus, on Ohio avenue, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, resulting in the death of a little son of Mr. Paulus, aged four years. It appears that on the night stated, Mrs. Paulus had put the child in its crib, and went down stairs. She had been absent but a very few moments, when she was startled by the piercing shrieks of the child. She immediately rushed up stairs, when she found her son enveloped in flames. After considerable exertion she succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but the child was so terribly burned that death ensued on Sunday. The little fellow, it appears, had got out of his crib, which was near the fire, and it is supposed his night clothes took fire from the grate.

A little girl, about six years of age, residing with her parents on Centre avenue, was so terribly burned on Friday night by her clothes taking fire that she died on Saturday night. It is said that the parents of the child belong to a tribe of gypsies, who have taken up a temporary abode on Centre avenue.

Collins Township Elections.

The following is the official result of the election in this district, excluding the city officers and Councils:

Judge of Elections—First Precinct—A. J. Woolslayer, 109; Second Precinct—A. J. Burbank, 47; S. C. McCandless, 20.

Inspectors—First Precinct—W. H. Morrison 9; James Joyce, 3; Lewis Pundis, 1. Second Precinct—A. Stanger, 46; E. H. Heastings, 20.

Assessor—First Precinct—S. Crawford, 50; Assistant Assessor, T. J. Black, 3. Second Precinct—Assessor—E. H. Heastings, 1; McMasters, 6; Assistant Assessor, D. Jones, 6; Wm. Thomas, 6; J. M. Kuhn, 1.

School Directors—B. W. Morgan, 64; John McMasters, 68; David Kirk, 74; John R. Bell, 52; Wm. Abbott, 46; John Gracie, 27; Samuel Chadwick, 39; C. W. Lewis, 25; F. Bissell, 15.

Assistant Inspectors—First Precinct—T. J. Black, 7; C. C. Small, 5. (No return from Second Precinct.)

Constable—Josiah Myers was elected without opposition in both Liberty and Collins township.

Trouble Resulting from Sleighing.

Yesterday afternoon two young men, named Matthews and Byers, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, on charges of larceny and assault and battery, preferred by James Wiggins, proprietor of the Eldorado Hotel, on Water street. It appears that Mr. Wiggins hired a horse and sleigh from Mr. Nicolson, of Third street, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking his wife to the country. Upon his return to the city the sleigh ran against an obstruction, and during the collision he lost his hat, together with a buffalo robe and blanket. Being unable to stop the horses he drove to the stable, and was going back in search of the articles, when he met the defendants, who had also been sleighing, arrived and offered the articles for sale. The buffalo robe was recognized by Mr. Nicolson as the one lost by Mr. Wiggins, and upon his stating the fact they became disorderly, and an altercation took place between Mr. Wiggins and Matthews. The police were sent for, when they arrested Matthews and Byers and locked them up. Yesterday, Mr. Wiggins preferred the charges against the defendants, when they were held to bail in the sum of eight hundred dollars each for trial. The necessary security was given, and they were discharged from custody.

Allegheny Fire Alarm.

Considerable feeling is manifested by the citizens and firemen of Allegheny in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. It is generally conceded, however, that the line and machinery is complete, and that the cause of its failure to work should be charged to an ill-timed economy on the part of the city authorities. The telegraph cost some thirteen thousand five hundred dollars—about twenty-five hundred dollars less than the line in operation in this city—and since the day it was completed and placed in the hands of the city authorities, it has been idle. There is no excuse for this. The Committee in whose hands the alarm has been placed concluded it would run itself, and refused to accept a proposition to connect it with the alarm of this city, but employed a practical operator at an annual salary of three hundred dollars to attend to the batteries, without even introducing a key board, or giving him any facilities for testing the circuits. As might be expected the line did not answer the purpose for which it was intended, and the firemen have become dissatisfied and are anxious that this state of things be ended. There is no necessity to erect the telegraph it certainly should receive proper attention. The Committee, if they desire to escape the censure of the citizens, will at once take measures towards placing the line in good working order, so that when an alarm is sounded it will signal all the fire companies in the city. Prompt action in the matter is demanded, and in case it is further delayed a disastrous conflagration may be the consequence.

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF FIRE-ARMS.

Inquest in the Case of Antoine Keck.

The Particulars of His Death.

HOW THE GUNS WERE STORED.

NO INSPECTION MADE

Who is Responsible?

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the jury in the case of Antoine Keck, the young man who was fatally injured by being accidentally shot while attending the fire on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, met at the Mayor's office, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of hearing such testimony as might be adduced before them. The following statements were made:

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

J. C. Burgher, sworn—Examined the deceased before death; was called about one o'clock, A. M., Saturday, 14th; he was said to have been injured during the fire at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets; found the right clavicle fractured and a wound into the interior of the chest—the external wound being about the size of a copper cent, and ragged or irregular in form. The depth of the wound was not determined. The sub clavicular vein was perhaps entirely divided. Internal hemorrhage was apparently very profuse into the cavity of the chest. It was thought, from the nature of the wound, that surgical aid was useless. I remained with the deceased about one-half hour, when he died. The wound resembled that made by a musket ball or some other missile. The wound was necessarily fatal.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, sworn—Was with Dr. Burgher at the examination of young Keck; saw the wound; believe it to be a bullet wound. The ball, or the splinters from the clavicle, ruptured the sub-clavicular vein, causing death from hemorrhage.

HOW KECK WAS KILLED—A HOT PLACE.

Thomas Thompson, sworn—Was at the fire Saturday morning; first took a position at the Fort Wayne offices; stood there until the shots began to fly so fast that I had to leave; then went round to shelter in front of Hay's pork warehouse; stood there, and could see the boat street which they made; saw the deceased wheel round and fall, he seemed to be near the upper end of the railroad track; saw the streak of the shot that struck the deceased; two or three other persons were standing near him; he was picked up and carried off some twenty or thirty yards, and was soon after removed to his home. The balls that I saw came from very near the middle of the burning building. Some came from the lower end, where Mr. Johnston had his store; a great many shots were discharged; could not estimate the number. The firing was as rapid back on Exchange alley as it was on Penn and Wayne streets.

THE STORAGE OF THE GUNS.

Wm. Haslett, sworn—Was shipping clerk for Col. Cross, while the war was going on, and since. The Government used a certain portion of the building, at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, for ordnance stores. In 1864, I think, we commenced to store guns there. The guns were received here from railroads, by steamboats, and in other ways I think some of them were from volunteers. Those from the railroads and steamboats were in boxes sometimes an odd lot was received without boxes, but they were generally boxed up. Could not tell the number of guns stored without looking at the bills of lading. I suppose there was over one hundred thousand at the time of the fire. So far as I knew, the loose guns were inspected before being boxed up. It was not my business to look after that matter. It belonged to the Ordnance Department, (General Whiteley's,) at the Arsenal. He had one or two officers detailed to make these examinations. Mr. J. H. Johnston was one, and Mr. Kenworthy another. I do not know that they inspected any of these guns, but that was their business. I never heard any of these guns discharged while I was about. Think there were no cartridges in the building. If there were any they did not belong to the Government. All cartridges were ordered to be placed in the magazine at the Arsenal.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WALLACE.

Daniel Wallace, sworn—Have a lease of the entire building at the corner of Penn and Wayne, and sub lease to other parties; know nothing about the origin of the fire; rented a certain part of the building to the Government for storing arms; have seen arms coming in in boxes, and occasionally the men would open the boxes, assort the arms, and pile them up; do not know that they were inspected; supposed that they were assorting them; never knew of any of them being found charged. The apartment occupied by the Government was kept under lock and key.

TESTIMONY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

J. W. Johns, sworn—Was shipping clerk for Col. Cross when the guns were stored; there were guns stored there in 1864; it was our business to receive the guns during the rebellion and have them stored; have seen guns inspected there; thought they were examined very closely; could not tell what number of guns were in the warehouse at the time of the fire; these guns were shipped to Gen. Whitely, who simply turned them over to the Ordnance Department.

THE ARMS EXAMINED BUT NOT INSPECTED.

M. M. Bosworth, sworn—Am chief clerk of the Paymaster and Ordnance Storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal; have held that position since 1861; it was my business to superintend the receipt and issue of all stores at the Arsenal during the war. The arms stored here were received from the ordnance officer from Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., and by them shipped in boxes to the commandant of Allegheny Arsenal. They were merely counted, to see that the number was correct. For this purpose every box had to be opened, but no inspection was made, as to whether they were loaded or not. As we never supposed that they were. Never had any powder or cartridges stored in the city. The guns used by the troops west of the mountains, were received by the commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal. They were principally Springfield and Enfield muskets, and as fast as received were shipped to United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., for repairs. A casual inspection was made of these, and they were boxed and shipped. About 4,000 of those received from the troops west of the mountains were French muskets. By "casual inspection" I mean testing the condition of the barrels by dropping the ramrod into it. I had charge of the keys of the warehouse; there was no fire in that portion of the building, and no one had occasion to visit it during the night. I left everything all right Friday night. The number of guns on hand at the time was 66,706. In January, 1866, Mr. J. H. Johnston bought some twenty-five hundred guns at a government sale; I know of no regulation requiring officers receiving arms to make such inspection as will determine whether they are charged or not.

DUTY OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

Maj. A. S. M. Morgan, sworn—Am Military Storekeeper at Allegheny Arsenal; have been there since 1863; it was by my orders that the guns which were stored at the warehouse in this city. Under military rule the commanding officer has authority to make such regulations as he may deem necessary for the safety and protection of property. Gen. Whiteley was in command here. All arms ought to be inspected before stored away. I do not say that those arms, sent here in boxes, ought to have been opened and inspected. No officer should turn in arms with loads in them, but they do so. I presume it was taken for granted that when the guns were sent here, boxed up, they have been properly inspected before being shipped. I never heard the question mooted, and never heard Gen. Whiteley say anything on the subject.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT ALL WAS RIGHT.

Mr. Kenworthy, sworn—Am foreman of the armory shop at Allegheny Arsenal. Some of the guns were shipped here in great numbers, and officers shipping them were anxious to have their accounts settled up. It was my duty to open the boxes and see that the account was correct. Would sometimes find them mixed up, and would have to assort the different kinds of guns. Did not regard it our duty to inspect them so as to see whether they were loaded or not. Supposed, as a matter of course, that they had been examined before they were shipped here. When we sold guns we did not inspect them, but charged them over just as they were received. If I had supposed that there were any loaded, I would have relieved myself of all responsibility by reporting the fact to the commanding officer. I did not suppose that any of the guns were charged.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE GUNS TURNED IN.

J. H. Johnston sworn—Am a gunsmith; occupied a portion of the building at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets. The fire is supposed to have caught in the room between my shop and the Government store room, occupied by Mr. Wallace. I believe, from what I can learn, that my store was first robbed and the fire started afterwards. I had about one hundred musket cartridges, a few Spencer rifle cartridges, and a large lot of pistol cartridges. Had not over twenty-five rounds of powder in the building. I purchased old guns from the Government, and found that of those which had been in service, every other one was charged. Some had more than one charge in them. I was foreman of the Armory shop at the Arsenal when a great many of the arms were received; knew that many of them were charged, and considered them very dangerous; warned my friends against handling them; never reported the fact to the commanding officer. I did not consider it my duty to do so. On one occasion a gun was discharged in the hands of one of the workmen; do not know whether this fact was communicated to Gen. Whiteley or not. It was only my duty to count the guns and see that the number and kind corresponded with the invoices; the guns were not ordered to be put in good condition when received at the arsenal. It was well known to those engaged there that many of the guns were charged. It was not an uncommon thing to find caps on the guns, which were always removed. None of the guns at my shop were left charged.

The jury, at this stage of the investigation, adjourned the inquest until Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Mayor's office, when several other witnesses will be examined.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

Michael Grogan was placed on trial on an indictment charging him, on oath of William Graham, with assault and battery. The assault was alleged to have been committed at the saloon of defendant, Ohio street, Allegheny, on the 15th of October last. The prosecutor stated that Grogan put him out of the house without any sufficient reasons therefor. Several witnesses were called for the defense, and testified that Grogan used no more force than was justifiable under the circumstances. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.

Isaac Williams (colored) was next tried for the larceny of a box of tobacco from the store of R. & W. Jenkinson, tobacco dealers, on Federal street, Allegheny city.

James Greenwood testified that he saw the defendant on the 17th of October stealing a box containing about twenty-two pounds of tobacco from in front of Jenkinson's store, No. 6 Federal street. The prisoner was soon after arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

Henry Bell (colored) was tried for the larceny of a coat from Frank Stenthers, an employee of the Monongahela House. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Bogue was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the larceny of fifteen hundred pounds of pig metal from the metal yard of Messrs. Shoenberger & Blair in the Fifth ward. One of the witnesses for the prosecution testified that some time in August he saw the defendant and two others unloading some pig metal from a small flat moored on the bank of the river in the Ninth ward. He told them the metal was stolen, and that after he had made the charge several times, they threw the metal out of the wagon and left it lying on the ground. The metal was subsequently identified by members of the firm, and Bogue was arrested on the charge of having stolen it. The defendant offered no evidence but his counsel argued that he was simply employed as a day laborer by a party who stands indicted for receiving stolen goods, and contended that the Commonwealth had failed to establish the slightest guilt on the part of the defendant. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was remanded for sentence.

Casper Bowersmith was next placed on trial on an indictment for receiving stolen goods. The pig iron for the larceny of which the defendant in the preceding case was tried, was found on Bowersmith's premises a portion of which was under lock and key. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Soles was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Jane Wilkinson, who resides at Port Perry.

It was alleged that on the first of August last the prosecutrix and three young ladies went up the river for the purpose of picking blackberries, and were resting on the premises of the defendant when he attacked the ladies, and beat the prosecutrix in an outrageous manner. The prosecuting witness testified that they had not been picking blackberries on the premises of the defendant.

On the part of the defense it was alleged that the premises of the defendant were visited by the prosecutrix and others, and the crops trampled down, and that the lady fell over the fence and was slightly hurt, but was not struck by the defendant. The jury had not rendered a verdict at the adjournment of court.

Edward Curren was placed on trial on an indictment for felonious assault and battery on the person of Michael Dougherty. The prosecutor, Mr. Dougherty, testified that on the 26th of November last the defendant came to the coal works at Noblestown, where the prosecutor was employed, and asked work. Upon being refused it is alleged that Curran struck him with a knife, cutting his shirt near the collar. One or two witnesses were examined and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

In the case of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital vs. the Allegheny County Home, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $8,66 97, the amount of claim with interest, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the questions of law reserved.

The next case taken up was that of Edwin Bindley vs. the township of Wilkins. This was an action to recover damages for the loss of a horse, breaking of a buggy, and injury to harness. The plaintiff was driving a horse and buggy along the township road, near Turtle creek, and while passing under the railroad bridge, crossing Turtle creek, the horse, as is alleged, took fright at an obstruction in the road, and backed into the creek. The plaintiff and his mother, who were in the buggy at the time, were thrown into the water and made a narrow escape. The buggy and harness were broken, and the horse was drowned before he could be rescued. The action was therefore brought to recover the value of the horse, buggy and harness. On trial at adjournment.

On motion of P. W. Acheson, Esq., Hill Patterson was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney in this Court.

HAD HIS LEG BROKEN.—A little boy whose parents reside in the Eighth ward, had his leg broken near the head of Fourth street, yesterday morning, under the following circumstances: He had attached his sled to the rear of a wagon, and was seated on it. The driver of the wagon suddenly turned his vehicle across the street, and the sled was drawn under the wagon and overturned. The lad was thrown under the wheel, which passed over his right leg, fracturing the bone below the knee. Medical assistance was rendered immediately, and the fracture reduced, after which the injured boy was removed to his home.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

The jury empanelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the circumstances of the death of Michael Carson and H. Heuter, who were killed near Oakdale Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, on the 7th inst., reassembled at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and continued the investigation.

The following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

J. H. Shoekbart, sworn—Have been employed by Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at Oakdale, about five months; I know very little about the accident; coal train left Oakdale ten minutes past three o'clock; they usually go to Walker's Mills to meet the Express train West; on the day of the accident they were behind time leaving Oakdale, but had about fourteen or fifteen minutes to make Walker's Mills; this is considered time sufficient; it is not quite five miles; don't know what time they made it in; they stopped at Oakdale, but it is unusual to do so; leaving time at Oakdale was 2:25; on day of accident left about 3:10; I don't know anything of the condition of the track at time of accident; Mr. Casson was a careful and competent man; if there was anything wrong with the track they notify through the offices; I noticed the rails twisted considerably out of shape; our time table don't specify any time for coal trains; I don't know which switch they were trying to make.

TESTIMONY OF THE WATCHMAN.

Wm. Hamilton, sworn—I am watchman at the place of accident; saw the train before it ran off; can't say what time she made; did not run away until she had ran off; had no idea of her running off before she had ran off; did not run until I saw her go off; can't say whether track was in condition or not; it is not my duty to look after the condition of the track; it is my duty to flag the trains at that cut only; was day watchman that week; did not say that the train was running at a terrible rate to any person; at the crossing. I saw the tender give the first jump there; tender went off first; engine jumped to the left; was watching for the train that day (coal train No. 23); don't know her time.

TESTIMONY OF THE BRAKEMAN.

Wm. Flerst, sworn—I am brakeman on coal train employed by Pittsburgh National Coal Company; I was on the train on day of accident; I was about seven dumpey's from engine; I generally set my brakes when I get to that place, as it is down grade; when I saw the dumpeys piling on each other, the brakeman was thrown down the hill. I suppose he was killed before he was thrown; I jumped then and fell down the bank; if I had not jumped I suppose I would have been killed; as soon as I recovered I ran back to flag a freight train. I met two men working on the road; sent them back to telegraph what had happened. When I came back I found my brakeman was killed. I don't know the time we were making; we have run faster. I did not feel any apprehension of danger at the time of the accident. The engine went to the right, on her side, and tender to the left down the embankment. Never knew anything wrong with the cattle guard.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony having been concluded, the jury after due deliberation returned the following verdict: "That Michael Carson and H. Heuter came to their deaths, on Saturday, 7th day of December, 1867, in consequence of an unavoidable accident to a coal train jumping from the track on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, near Oakdale Station, Allegheny county, Pa."

Another Jail Breaker Captured.

Some months since a colored man named Lucas was arrested on a charge of stealing two horses from a farmer residing on the north side of the river, and selling them to a gentleman in this city. The evidence against him being positive, the Mayor committed him to jail for trial in default of three thousand dollars bail. Upon the arrival of Lucas at the jail, he was placed in a cell with a colored soldier who had but a short time to remain. Lucas, by some means, gained possession of the soldiers' uniform, and upon the expiration of the soldier's sentence, presented himself at the gate and was released. The trick was not discovered for some hours, and in the meantime Lucas succeeded in hiding himself, and although a vigilant search was instituted, his whereabouts was not discovered. Some days since Alderman Joseph A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, learned that Lucas had returned to this city for the purpose of disposing of some property belonging to him. Yesterday, the Alderman accompanied by officer John Little, visited Lucas' house in Pitt township, and after forcing open the door discovered the object of their search standing in the room. Lucas rushed up stairs and made an attempt to resist arrest, but upon officer Little producing a revolver he surrendered himself, and was conveyed to his former quarters in the county jail. Lucas has been residing in Buffalo since his escape from prison, and his wife joined him there a few weeks ago. He is possessed of considerable property in this vicinity, and it was his intention to have disposed of it to-day. Alderman Butler and officer Little are entitled to great credit for effecting the arrest, as Lucas bears the reputation of being a successful horse thief and a consummate rascal.

The Skating Rink.

The Keystone Skating Rink presented an animated scene last evening. At least six hundred persons were on the ice, and all appeared to enjoy themselves to the top of their bent. The ladies were dressed in gay and jaunty costumes, and the ease and grace with which they moved around the Rink was the subject of general remark. The Skating Parks which have been in operation here for the past two winters have been the means of educating our youthful population in this exciting and healthful exercise, and we understand that it is the intention of the managers of the Rink to do all in their power to afford facilities for still further improvements, five of the most skillful professional skaters in the country having been engaged, who will make their appearance during the season. An effort will be made to keep the ice in good condition until after the holidays. The utmost care is taken with it—the pond being regularly swept every night, and water plentifully sprinkled upon it. Mr. Robert G. Hervey, the General Manager, has been connected with Rinks in this country and Canada for the past six years, and fully understands everything relating to them. He has already secured the confidence of the stockholders, and the public, and no doubt now exists as to the financial success of the enterprise. This evening will be a gala occasion, and a large attendance is anticipated. The Great Western Brass Band, which has been engaged for the season, will be present, and will discourse a number of new and choice airs. The best of order is preserved, and the regulations adopted are more stringent than those governing similar institutions in other cities. Persons desiring to while away a pleasant hour should visit the Rink to-day or this evening.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The next lectures of the course will be delivered on Friday and Saturday evenings, at Lafayette Hall, by Mr. Henry Vincent, the distinguished English orator, who last season lectured here to large and appreciative audiences. The lecture of Friday evening will be of a humorous and entertaining character, entitled "Social Foibles in English Life." Mr. Vincent's position in society thoroughly qualifies him to lecture on the subject proposed, as he is familiar with the facts with which his lecture abounds. On Saturday evening Mr. Vincent will lecture about "John Milton," a subject which will possess much interest in the hands of so eloquent a lecturer. Tickets, as usual, may be procured at the Library Rooms.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We were gratified last evening to find assembled at the Academy of Music a large, fashionable and intelligent audience, to witness Mrs. Lander's admirable impersonation of "Elizabeth." During her last engagement at the Academy we had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Lander perform this character, and at the time spoke of the performance in commendatory terms, and have only to add now that she has, if possible, improved it so that it can hardly fail to be a dramatic representation can be. Among the finest passages of the play were the signing of the death warrant of Mary Stuart, the interview with King James, and the scene with Essex where he, rebuked by the Queen, breaks his sword in anger. Mrs. Lander was cordially greeted on her first appearance, and during the play received substantial evidence of the appreciation of her audience. She was ably supported by the ladies and gentlemen of the "Lander Combination," Misses Minnie Monk and Jennie Gourley, and Messrs. Taylor, Fenno, Cogswell, and Beck, being especially noticeable for the fine performance of their respective parts. Every character in the cast is perfectly attired in the costume of the Elizabethan period, and the appointments of the play are elegant and in good taste. "Elizabeth" will be repeated this evening, and every student of history who desires to see a faithful living representation of that which he has read should endeavor to be present. The sale of seats will continue to-day at the music store of Mrs. Blume, 43 Fifth street.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience greeted Miss Melville last evening, and the "Black Crook" was received with shouts of merriment. The burlesque will be repeated this evening, when the performance will commence with the drama entitled "Esmeralda," in which Miss Melville will sustain the title role. Seats may be secured during the day.

COMING.—The great German tragedienne, Miss Fanny Janauscheck, will visit Pittsburgh after the holidays, and give three entertainments only at the Academy of Music, commencing January 6. The excitement created in dramatic circles by this celebrated actress has been equal to that occasioned on Ristori's advent to this country.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

J. Prescott, a resident of Scott township, brought suit yesterday against William Ashby, a resident of the Third ward, charging him with selling liquor without license.

KEEPING A BAWDY HOUSE.

Prescott also made an information against Ashby and his wife, Rachel Ashby, for keeping a bawdy house. Warrants were issued in both cases.

ASSAULTS AND SURETIES.

Matthew Manus brought complaint against Frank Toner, of Prospect street, for assault and battery and surety of the peace.

James Butler lodged informations against John Nolan, for the same offenses. Warrants for the arrest of the accused in both case have been issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Bracken entered complaint yesterday against Dennis Defoe for assault and battery, alleging that the latter beat and abused him. The case was settled by the defendant paying the costs.

Jane Lacock was charged with committing an assault and battery on Elizabeth Jones. The parties live in the Fifth ward. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Jane.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Alderman Lindsey, of the Sixth ward, yesterday committed to the county jail for trial at court one Casper Williams, charged with larceny, on the oath of George Lockley.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

FAST DRIVING ON THE BRIDGE.

Hugh Boyle, Assistant Superintendent of the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge, yesterday brought suit against three parties, for driving fast over the bridge, contrary to the bridge ordinance. The defendants are Mr. J. W. Simpson, storekeeper on Liberty street, Samuel Freshwater, driver of car 34 on the Manchester Passenger Railway, and J. P. Murphy, driver of car 36 on the same railway. Mr. Simpson is charged with having trotted his horse on Saturday and the other defendants their cars on Sunday. The accused were all held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

CUT HIS BOARD BILL.

William Thompson appeared before Alderman Thomas and preferred an information charging one Andrew O'Brien with false pretense. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant obtained two weeks' boarding from him, the whole amounting to ten dollars, under false representations. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail.

[Before Justice Kerr, of McClure Township.]

TWO COMMITMENTS LODGED.

This magistrate yesterday lodged two commitments for surety of the peace against John McCarty, who was committed to jail on Saturday, for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Catharine Campbell.

A THOROUGH BRED MARE AND SLEIGH AT AUCTION.—This day at three P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold a fine thorough bred mare, fast traveler, gentle and sound. Also, a fine sleigh, harness and bells complete. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY, 56 WOOD ST., at Auction, on Saturday, Dec. 21st, at 2½ P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

It will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Christmas—New Year's.

Oppenheimer, at 83 Wood street, has just received another fresh invoice of Gents and Youths' furnishing goods, embracing a splendid variety of articles not only suitable for the season but *apropos* of the Holidays—just the articles for Christmas Gifts to the sterner sex. Ties, Bows, Scarfs, etc., in unlimited variety, and a full line of other furnishing goods.

WE are coming, we are coming, with our Toys and Fancy Goods, at Thompson's brushes and notion store, No. 240 Liberty street. eod

AUCTION. AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street: Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, Muffs, Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, &c.; Dress Goods, Blankets, Trimmings, Gum Blankets, Overcoats, Pants, &c.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. TTHST

The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer; BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will find their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and ALL WILL BE WELL. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious disorders and affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - $2 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

The Best Holiday Gift is one of those Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides.

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.

PITTSBURGH

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON, BROWNSVILLE, PA

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.

NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
40 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, 360 Liberty street.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 17, 1867.

The week opens on a money market somewhat more favorable to borrowers, although there is by no means any great letting up from the stringency which has ruled over it for the last fortnight. Most lenders require a good many names on any paper they may purchase, and in the absence of this a substitution of some good collateral in the shape of dividend stocks or well accredited bonds. The banks are very shy of paper that represents any of the leading depressed interests, even if it is made by well established firms. They reason that the chances are two to one that it cannot be paid at maturity, and they are in for carrying it until more prosperous times.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, December 14th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 9	$375,581 80	$110,082 22
" 10	391,042 28	99,697 87
" 11	306,201 98	57,278 22
" 12	352,840 28	89,796 08
" 13	284,532 86	57,788 49
" 14	266,344 36	46,267 95
Total	$1,975,910 78	$460,888 83

—The Venango Central and Duck Creek Oil Company announce a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock.

—Governments are weak, and there is very little investment demand. The quotations from New York to-day, received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., give the following current rates:

U. S. 6s 1881	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	104⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	104⅞
10-40s	100⅛
December '64 Compounds	119¼
June 7-30s	104⅛
July 7-30s	104⅛
Gold	134
5-20s, 1867	107⅛

—The Railway Stock list is about the same as last report. Fort Wayne is only a fraction below par. The heavy increase in the expense account in last month's statement arose from the immense outlay for iron for the track. It has now the whole track in perfect order, and there is not a more solid and smoother track on any railway in the country than the one of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The following are the current prices at the New York Stock Board at noon to-day:

Michigan Southern	82⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	99⅞
Erie	72⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	59⅛

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports the money market as follows: About as strong a demand for money was experienced to-day as at any time hitherto, and the market retains all its rigid features. Some of the bankers report themselves about as fully supplied with paper as they can carry, and rates of interest are maintained. Notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, it is observed that there continues to be a surprisingly steady support of the credit standing of our business men.

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* furnishes the following *resume* of the week with some items of comparison with the same time in 1866:

The loan market has been working more easily, and it is gratifying to notice a better feeling among lenders as to commercial paper, which is discounted at more reasonable rates.

Government securities have been active from a speculative demand which has arisen principally from the difference in price at London and here caused by the decline in gold. The London market has been quite steady.

The salient feature of the week in the stock market has been the activity in New York Central, Erie, Hudson River and Michigan Southern caused by the election of Mr. Vanderbilt, as President of the Central road. Other stocks are also higher except Northwest common.

Gold has steadily declined—influenced directly by the fact that the weight of the street is on the side of a decline, but originally by the much increased confidence which prevails in the financial prospects of the country.

In the same week last year the money market was steady at 6 to 7 per cent., with exceptions at 5. Governments declined slightly with gold. The stock market recovered from the previous panic, but the only activity was on speculative stocks. Gold continued to decline.

We compare below the prices of leading stocks and securities at this date and the same time in 1866:

	1867. Dec. 14.	1866. Dec. 14.
Call Loans	7	6
Gold	133⅝@133⅜	137 @137⅞
Sterling Ex. (short)	110⅝@110⅞	110⅛@110¾
U. S. 5-20's (coup.) '62	107⅛	107
U. S. 6's (coup.) '81	111⅛	108⅛
U. S. 10-40's (coup.)	100⅛	99⅝
U. S. 7-30's (2d ser.)	105⅛	104⅞
Chic & N. W. R. R.	58¼	54⅛
" " pref.	69⅛	87
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	97⅞	103⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84	90⅜
Cleveland & Toledo	103⅛	112½
Erie Railway	72⅞	71⅛
Hudson River	132½	123⅛
Illinois Central	134½	122
Michigan Central	110¼	112
Mich. S. & N. Ind.	81⅞	80⅜
New York Central	117	111
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	99⅞	104⅜
Reading	94⅝	104⅝
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	124⅞	171

The general trade in merchandise and dry goods has been checked by the heavy snow, and also in foreign goods by the large decline in gold. There is, however, a much better feeling prevalent, and the action of Congress thus far has been such as to establish a feeling of much greater confidence in the future.

In the corresponding week of last year there was a moderate business done, and prices more generally advanced than declined. Cotton was at 34 cents for middling. Flour at $10 00 to $11 50 for extra State, and pork at $21 50 to $22 25 for new mess.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, December 17, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market continues very dull, with a very light inquiry for present and future delivery. The advantage of the market is on the side of buyers, who seem inclined to purchase very sparingly. The market appears overstocked both here and in the East, the principal operations being to fill contracts. Oil City dispatches quote the market very dull; nothing doing. Oil nominal at $2 10@2 25 ₩ barrel. The weather was moderating and it was snowing; at Olean, Jamestown and Salamanca, there was snow to the depth of two feet.

In our market dullness was the ruling feature. So far as relates to crude we did not learn of a single operation for present or future delivery; holders were asking 7c; buyers were shy at that price.

REFINED OIL.—The market was dull. Eastern dispatches quote the market as follows: Philadelphia—dull; prime light straw to white 22½@23c; standard white 23½@24c. New York—dull; prime light straw to white 24c; standard white 25c ₩ gal. In our own market we are reported but one transaction of 3,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, as follows: 500 bbls January 24½c; 500 bbls February, 25¼c; 500 bbls March, 25½c; 500 bbls April, 26½c; 500 bbls May, 26½c, and 500 bbls June, 27½c ₩ gal.

Later—Sales 3,000 bbls, deliverable from July to December, at 29c ₩ gal.

NEW YORK.

The *Commercial List*, of Saturday, says crude is in fair request for shipping, but the quantity available for immediate use is small, and holders are firm. We quote 11c in bulk and 16c in shipping order; sales 2,500 bbls, in casks, at 14c, and 4,800 do, in bulk, 10½@11c. Refined in bond has ruled very dull since our last and the market has declined, closing dull at 25c for S W; the sales are 1,500 bbls S W at 25c; 600 do 26c, f. o. b; 500 do P W, on private terms; 1,000 do S W, December, 25@25½c, B O; 2,000 do on private terms; 500 do; for January, 26c, B O. Free is dull, and we can only note small sales S W at 44c. Of Residuum sales have been made of 400 bbls at $3 40@3 50, mainly at the latter price. Naptha continues in request, and sales have been made of 1,080 bbls, in lots, at 20@20½c, as to gravity.

Received since January 1st:

1867, bbls	1,241,567	1866, bbls 1,038,292

Export since January:

	1867.	1866.
From New York, galls	32,049,356	32,962,821
From other ports, galls	31,152,269	29,708,768
Total, galls	63,201,634	62,671,589
Same time 1865, galls		28,192,948
Same time 1864, galls		31,201,791

BOSTON.

The market for crude has been greatly depressed of late, says the *Bulletin*, and both producers and manufacturers have submitted to a further decline in prices. But at the reduced rates there is more business doing, and at the close, with more favorable European advices and an active demand for export the market is tending up.

The demand for free refined oil continues quite moderate for the season. The trade have not yet exhausted supplies laid in at an earlier period of the season; and in many large factories and public buildings there is a substitution of illuminating gas produced by well-known processes from the lighter products of mineral oil distillation.

We quote crude petroleum firm at 12@14c ₩ gallon, in bulk, and nominally 17@19c in barrels. Refined oil in bond is lower, with small sales at 25@30c ₩ gallon, and 40@42c in cans and cases for shipment to Southern latitudes. Free do. is in moderate demand at 45@48c ₩ gallon for western, and 48@50c for Boston, the outside rate for Downer's kerosene. Naptha is scarce and wanted, with sales at a range of 25 @30c ₩ gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at $2 75@4 25 ₩ bbl.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 154 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Duncan & Williams, 100 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J Miller, 44 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 16, 1867.

The market for crude is quiet at $2 10, delivered at Oil City, with sales at $1 90@1 95 on Creek. Weather cold. L.

[Milw]aukee Market.

[illegible] cember 16.—Flour firmer; city [illegible] ntry do $8 75@9 12; X $8@8 50. [illegible] $1 89 for No. 1; $1 51 for No. 2. [illegible] No. 2. Corn dull at 85@87c for

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, December 16, 1867.

Trade in all departments is extremely light, much more so than usual, owing to the heavy snow storms which have impeded travel and transportation in all directions. River navigation is entirely suspended on account of ice. The Monongahela packets ceased running on Friday last. At the present writing there is no apparent prospect for an early resumption of river navigation. We have no special remarks, that would be interesting to make, in regard to any branch of trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce per railroad since our last have been extremely light, if we except flour, which foot up 1,590 bbls, and pieces of bulk meats (loose) 6,659.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The only sale reported is 10 bbls of russet apples at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—We note sales of 700 lbs prime roll at 35c, and several packages of extra choice at 40c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The sales reported were at 33c ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 18c; Sweitzer at 20c; Hamburg at 16c, and factory at 17c ₩ lb.

BACON—Market rather dull. We quote sugar cured hams at 18@18½c; shoulders 12@12½c; rib sides at 14@14½c and dried beef at 21c ₩ lb.

LARD—We quote at 13½@14c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Unchanged and we continue to quote No. 1 at $1 10@1 12, and No. 2 at 88@90c ₩ gallon.

HAY—A fair demand. We note sales of timothy from country wagons at $21 00@24 00 ₩ ton.

ONIONS—The general prices are from $3 00@4 00 ₩ bbl as to quality.

HOPS—There is a steady and quiet market at prices ranging from 65@70c ₩ lb for prime Wisconsin to fancy, and 40@60c ₩ lb for New York State, according to quality.

DRIED APPLES—We have a reported sale of 10 bbls dried apples at 7½c ₩ lb for fair.

POTATOES—Receipts moderate. We quote Peachblows from store at $1 @1 05 ₩ bush.

CRANBERRIES—A dull market at $13 ₩ bbl for cultivated, and $10 ₩ bbl for common.

RYE—The market appears dull at $1 40 ₩ bush, and but little offering.

OATS—The receipts are small with but little demand. We quote by the car load at 65@66c ₩ bushel, and from store at 68@70c ₩ bushel.

CORN—We quote new ear at the depot at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel, with a sale of 1 car new shelled at the latter figure. Old shelled from Elevator is selling at $1 18, with a sale reported of very prime yellow (1,200 bushels) at $1 20 ₩ bushel.

BARLEY—But little coming in, and maltsters continue to pay for spring $1 60 and for fall $1 65 ₩ bush.

WHEAT—The market is firmer and a slight advance is paid by millers, though in the absence of reported sales we continue to quote red winter at $2 50@2 55, and white wheat at $2 60@2 65 ₩ bush. Choice lots may bring a nominal figure higher.

FEED AND CORN MEAL—We quote the mill prices as follows: Bran wholesale, ₩ hundred, $1 50, and retail, $1 65; shipstuffs, wholesale, ₩ hundred, $1 65, and retail, $1 80; middlings, wholesale, ₩ hundred, $2 00, and retail $2 60; screening ₩ hundred, wholesale, $1 50, and sweepings, ₩ hundred, wholesale, $2. The prices at the Washington Street Mills are $1 80, wholesale, for corn meal ₩ bush; chop corn and oats, ₩ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₩ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₩ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₩ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₩ hundred, $4 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice unadulterated is selling from the mills at $5 50 ₩ cwt. Most of all in the market is adulterated, and the least part of the composition is buckwheat. We note sales in bulk at $5 00, and from store in paper sacks at $5 25@5 50 ₩ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—From store we quote at $8 50, and extra from mills at $9 00 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR—There has been a fair receipt and light demand for flour for several days past. The inclemency of the weather may have some effect on the amount of sales. The bulk of stock is generally held by a few dealers. We quote spring nominally $10 25 @10 75 and winter $11 00@12 25 ₩ bbl. The various city mills have an established price and are the same as the following schedule of the Pearl Mill prices, viz: For extra Family Lacock, in barrels, wholesale, $12 10 and retail $12 60. In sacks, ₩ 100 lbs, wholesale, $6 00, and retail $6 20, and in 49 lb sacks, retail, $3 10 ₩ sack. Double extra Family Pearl Mill, ₩ bbl, wholesale, $13 10, and retail $13 60; in sacks, ₩ 100 lbs, wholesale, $6 40, and retail $6 70; and in 49 lb sacks, retail $3 35 ₩ sack.

WOOL.

NEW YORK.

The market continues steady, and for the season, says the *Economist*, may be considered active rather than otherwise. There is altogether a better feeling in every department of business. Woolens, it is true, are quiet, as might be expected at this season of the year; but the general feeling is that values have now reached bottom, and that in many articles there must be an advance. Manufacturers are beginning to realize that there is not a large amount of wool on the market. Most of the foreign wool imported in the years 1866 and 1866 is now very much reduced, while the amount imported this year is inconsiderable; and the heavy stock of woolens which were imported in anticipation of an advance of the tariff, are greatly reduced, while the general feeling prevails that our manufacturers, the coming spring, will have the market more to themselves than they have had for years. This inspires hope and confidence, while the quick disposal of the impeachment case, and the manner in which Congress appears to be applying itself to deal with the questions of finance and revenue, is doing much to allay fears and create firmness.

The price of wool is better, perhaps it might be difficult to say how much, but wool cannot be bought at figures it could a few weeks ago. This is the case with low and medium wools practically. Dealers the early part of the season crowded their low wools upon the market, and held to their fine wools for the spring trade. Now manufacturers are a little apprehensive that low wools may not be abundant when they want them for fall goods. Canada wool is not abundant, and is rather held above the views of buyers, still dealers are confident of sales at prices from [illegible]. Domestic combing has been bought up so very close that there is little now to be brought into competition with it; yet prices for the manufactured articles from which it is made do not warrant a large advance. The general feeling is that all kinds of wool will be wanted before the next crop is put upon the market. It is not near eight months before the next crop will be available to manufacturers, and the amount of wool lying back in the wool-growing States is now ascertained to be much lighter than it was supposed to be a short time ago.

A general feeling prevails that the first of February there will be an active trade in wool, and prices materially improve; but this will depend upon the trade of woolens, as we said in a previous article, it will not be wise to predicate too much on an advance in price, either of wool or woolens, till we know the business improve in Europe. To improve business and prices a combination of circumstances are requisite, and it certainly does appear that such a state of things is fast approaching, when speculation will be stimulated.

There are a large number of mills running short time, some have stopped part of their machinery, and few are running up to their full capacity. This has a great drawback upon the demand, and against an advance in price. So as manufacturers are situated at present it is very easy for them to withdraw themselves from the market, and it is no difficult matter for them to stop a few sets of cards; indeed it is much easier for them to do so than to incur the purchase of wool. Stocks, however, in the hands of manufacturers are light.

The market generally shows signs of a slight improvement both in respect to prices and to demand. There have been several large purchases made on speculation, and some heavy operators are handling wool on their own account at better prices for others in other cities as well as here. Manufacturers still hold back, not so much on account of price as great dullness in goods.

Some sales were made early in the week, which at the time of writing could not be duplicated at same prices.

There are frequent calls for low fleeces, and very fine fleeces are becoming scarce. Pulled wools are being used as a substitute for coarse fleeces.

Sales for the week include 175,000 lbs fleece, at prices ranging from 38@44 for common to extra, 45@55c for X to XX, 55@60c for extra, and above; 20,000 lbs Louisiana wool on private terms; 30,000 lbs unwashed Ohio, 27@30c; 100,000 lbs California fall clip from 23@25c; 50,000 lbs Texas, on private terms; 25,000 lbs Cape, 40c, 10,000 lbs of pulled wool 40c; 100,000 lbs pulled, 30@32c; 30,000 lbs Oregon at 34c ₩ lb; 300 bales do, 32½@40c; 50 bales lambs, 29c; 5,000 lbs damaged Texas, 18c.

BOSTON.

The *Bulletin* says in the wool market we are enabled to note a decided improvement; and it is safe to say that the favorable reaction, so long deferred, and so anxiously looked for, has at length set in. These remarks apply not only to our local trade, but to all the principal distributing markets in the country, which have lately exhibited increased firmness and activity.

The stocks of wool, in all our seaboard markets, have been reduced to a compass which enables dealers to hold without inconvenience. The financial pressure, which caused numerous forced sales early in the season, has been gradually relieved; and, with comparative ease in the money market, there are now no holders of desirable staple who are disposed to submit to any sacrifice for the sake of realizing.

Besides, some grades and descriptions of wool are sold very close up, and dealers see no prospect of replacing them this season, except at materially higher rates. The balance of the domestic clip is mostly in the hands of growers, who are in no hurry to part with it, and will neither consign nor sell at present low prices. Hence receipts are very light and will continue so until prices shall advance in the markets of consumption.

The aggregate transactions during the past week have been quite large, and comprise several round lots of choice fleece wool, taken by manufacturing corporations, at higher figures than have lately been quoted. Among them we specially note a sale of 60,000 lbs Pennsylvania double extra and above, at 60c, and another of 30,000 lbs very choice do at 62c.

IRON TRADE.

NEW YORK.

The *Iron Age* says, advices from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as well as from all sections of this country, speak of continued dullness in the iron trade, with a tendency to reduce prices. The same general complaint of prostration is heard everywhere.

In this market Scotch pig remains very inactive, but there have been some large sales of American, but at prices favorable to buyers. In bars there is scarcely anything doing, from store, and there have been no invoices changing hands. Until the new year opens we cannot expect any improvement.

Import from January 1 to November 30, 1868.

	Bar tons.	Pig tons.	Sheet bdls.
From Foreign Ports	16,212	58,345	409,633
Coastwise	2,267	1,419	47,350
Total	18,479	59,764	456,983
Same time, 1866	25,481	51,644	517,946

Lead—The demand is very slow; prices unchanged.

Import from January 1 to November 30, 1867.

From Foreign Ports	pigs 384,823
Coastwise Ports	2,114
Total	pigs 386,937
Same time, 1866	425,011

Tin—The demand is moderate, at prices quoted below:

Import from January 1 to November 30.

	1867.	1866.
Pigs	No. 73,006	69,650
Plates	bxs 764,698	75,235

We append the usual weekly report, specially prepared for us by Messrs. Thos. J. Pope & Bro.:

The quietude of the past few weeks is increasing; all are looking for lower gold rates, dull trade and lower prices. Manufacturers in all branches are discharging hands, and waiting for the movements of events at the opening of the new year. With labor high, and its unions exacting on the manufacturer, with finances unsettled, and with the heavy losses experienced in the past two years, manufacturers and dealers are generally determined to bide their time and let events overtake them rather than anticipate. In all branches of enterprise, even in the building trade, this determination exists. Capitalists too, looking at the transitory condition of finances, the exactions of labor, and the uncertainty of prices, are holding off for the greater certainty the future may bring them.

Ingot Copper, dull at 22½ to 23c.

Pig Iron quiet and without inquiry, at $39 to 40 for No. 1 extra; all other Nos. nominal. Scotch without change; prices firm.

Scrap Iron nominal. Old rails sold at $46 to 47. New rails—contracts recently for 28,000 tons have been made at private terms, together with the forge pig iron for their make.

Spelter quiet, at 9c, ex store.

Tin—Straits dull at 33 to 33½c; English do at 32 to 32½c, store lots.

Lead dull at 9 to 9½c store lots.

Tin Plates very quiet, at store prices varied by gold fluctuations. The European market is also quiet.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is dull, says the *Bulletin*, with very little demand for any description, beyond the immediate wants of consumption, and these are very light for the season. The market is overstocked with products, and manufacturers are using very small quantities of pig metal. Scotch pig is plenty, and pressed on the market by holders in view of the decline in gold.

American pig is in moderate stock, and, with the close of inland navigation and consequent falling off in receipts, is held with relative firmness, even in the face of a dull market.

Manufactured iron, of most descriptions, is unusually dull for the season, and nominally unchanged.

Hardware in New York.

Trade, with the exception of a few seasonable articles, says the *Iron Age*, is very stagnant, and manufacturers and merchants are alike idle. This naturally gives rise to the apprehension of reduced prices, and it is best for the manufacturers to anticipate this, and not produce goods in any larger quantities than they can sell them. We must expect prices under present circumstances to shrink, and the true policy will be to lessen the cost of production as much as possible. Skates, table cutlery, and similar articles in demand at the holidays, have been selling briskly. Imported goods, especially Birmingham, continue very dull, as do most articles of staple American hardware. At the recent meeting of the Lock Association, a decline of 10 per cent. was agreed on. But in a falling market, we have small faith in any combination prices.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134⅛.

NEW YORK, December 16—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Firm at 110@110½, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 134, declining to 133⅞, advancing to 134⅜, and closing at 134⅛.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

A shade easier. Coupons '81, 111⅜@111⅞; do '62, 108@108⅛; do '64, 104⅞@104⅞; do '65, 105@105⅛; do new, 107⅛@107⅛; do '67, 107⅛@107⅛; 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; 7-30s, 104⅛@104⅜.

STOCKS

Opened buoyant and closed steady. Canton, 45½@46½; Cumberland, 26@27½; Wells Express, 54¼; American, 76@77; Adams, 78⅛@79; United States, 80@81; Merchants' Union, 36⅛@37; Quicksilver, 19½@20; Mariposa, 8⅛@8⅜; Pacific Mail, 122@122⅞; Atlantic Mail, 113¼@118⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛@34⅜; New York Central, 117⅛@117⅜; Erie, 72⅛@72⅞; Hudson, 132⅛@132⅜; Harlem, 118@118⅜; Reading, 94⅞@94⅞; Ohio certificates, 26⅛@26⅛; Wabash, 39; St. Paul, 42⅞@42⅞; do preferred, 62; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 81⅞@82⅛; Illinois Central 132⅛@134; Pittsburgh, 86@85⅞; Toledo, 103@103⅛; Rock Island, 97⅞@97⅞; Northwestern, 59⅛@59⅛; do preferred, 67@67⅛; Fort Wayne, 99⅞@100; Missouri, 97; old Tennessee, 63⅛; new, 62⅛.

At the Pacific Mail election to-day, about 150,000 votes were cast, the ticket before announced being elected.

MINING SHARES.

There was increased activity and animation in mining share market to-day, with a general advance in prices. Quartz Hill rose to $1 40; Gregory $5 05@5 10; Edge Hill $3 50; Smith & Parmelee $3 05; Eldorado $1 65.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY,

$3,248,746; payments $3,434,357; balance $105,504 906.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 16, 1867.

FLOUR—Quiet at $8 00@9 62½ for spring extra.

WHEAT—Opened strong. No 2 3c higher, subsequently weakened and the advance was lost; sales of No 1 at $1 92@1 93; No 2 at $1 84@1 87½, closing quiet at $1 84 for No 2.

CORN—Moderately active and 3c higher, closing at 86c for No 2, and 84c for new.

OATS—Steady and firm at 55⅛@56c.

RYE—Unsettled, closing at $1 50 for No 1, and $1 48 for No 2.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork 25c lower, at $20, cash. Lard quiet and steady at 12@12½c for kettle, 11¾c for steam. English meats neglected and nominal at Saturday's quotations. Bulk meats dull at 7½c for shoulders. Green meats moderately active; hams 10½@10¾c; shoulders 8¼c from the block.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $7 30@7 35 for light lots; $7 75@7 80 for lots weighing over 200 lbs. Live 25@50c lower, at $5 25@6 75 for common to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull; common to good 25@50c lower; upper grades neglected and nominal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton ½c better, with a good business doing; sales of 2,500 bales at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts of 1,650 bbls; a shade firmer but very quiet; sales of 3,100 bbls at $8 50@9 60 for superfine state and Western; $9 90@10 75 for extra State; $9 85@12 20 for extra State; $12 40@14 50 for good to choice white wheat extra; $9 90@12 00 for R. H. O. $11 00@12 00 for common to good St. Louis. $12 00@16 00 for good to choice extra do, closing quiet. California dull; sales 500 sacks at $12 25@13 50. Rye Flour firmer; sales 200 bbls at $7 50@9 40. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts of Wheat 408 bush; wheat 1@2c better; sales 7,500 bush fair No. 1 Spring at $2 30; 1,000 bushels white Michigan at $3 15, and 800 bush inferior white Tennessee. Rye firm. Barley scarce and firmer; sales 27,000 bush at $1 70@1 75 for western, and $1 80@1 82½ for Canada West. Malt firm. Receipts of corn 1,440 bush; corn 1@2c better; sales 31,000 bush at $1 39@1 41 for old mixed western in store, the latter for retail lots; $1 40½@1 41 for new do afloat; $1 39 for small lots new white western. Receipts of oats 1,668 bush; oats firm; sales of 31,000 bush at 83@84½c for western in store; 86c afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar steady; sales 600 hhds Cuba and 1,000 boxes Havana at 11½@12c. Molasses nominal. Petroleum quiet at 11@11½c for crude, and 25c for refined bonded. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and lower; sales 1,850 bbls at $21 00@21 12 for mess, closing at $21 10 regular; $18@18 50 for prime, $19 75@20 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 150 bbls at unchanged prices. Beef hams steady; sales 170 bbls at $30@38. Bacon dull. Cut meats steady; sales 180 pkgs at 9@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs opened steady and closed lower, at 9⅛c for western, and 9⅛@9⅜c for city. Lard dull and drooping; sales 450 bbls at 12@12⅛c for steam, 13@13⅜ for kettle. Butter steady at 38@45c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

LATEST.—Flour closed a shade firmer and rather quiet, with the demand confined to supplying the pressing wants of the local trade. Wheat a trifle higher and quiet, with shippers holding off. Rye quiet and firm at $1 75@1 75 for western. Oats firm at 84c in store, and 86c afloat, for western. Corn quiet at $1 38½@1 42½ for good to prime old mixed western in store and afloat, and $1 40@1 41 for new afloat. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 1,000 barrels mess at $21@21 12½ seller Dec, cash and regular. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon quiet and heavy. Lard dull at 12½@13⅛c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Flour dull and prices unchanged; family $11 00@11 50. Wheat inactive, but the receipts being light holders are firm, though unable to get the rates millers are offering; No 1 red is held at $2 60, but not saleable at over $2 55; No 1 spring held at $2 20, and No 2 at $2 15. Corn firmer, owing to a light supply, and in good demand to feed hogs; new ear 80@85c. Oats irregular; holders are asking 65c, but buyers are not willing to pay over 64c for No 1. Barley unchanged and dull; spring $1 30 for fall. Cotton a shade firmer; holders are asking 14c, with a demand at 13½c for middling. Tobacco unchanged and quiet. Whisky dull at 35c in bond, cash, and 2@45c, on time. Hogs lower, but a fair demand at the decline; live $5 00@6 50; dressed $7 50 @8 00. owners are packing on their own account, rather than accept these rates, so that packers are not doing much; receipts 10,000 head since Saturday; the receipts during the week and up to 67,000; there are now about 30,000 head in the pens. Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork $20 00@22 00 for old and new. Bulk meats 8⅛@10⅛c, loose, and 8⅞c for shoulders, and 10¾ @11¼c for sides. Lard 12@12½c for prime kettle rendered; $12 [illegible] for prime steam, in tierces, in lump. Green hams are in demand at 10c for light; shoulders and sides are held at 7@9c, but not saleable at these rates. Beef cattle dull, but prices unchanged; fair to choice at $4 00@5 50. Butter unchanged; fresh western 30@35c. Eggs 35c, and the supply light. Clover seed 8 m at $7 12½@7 25; timothy dull at $2 75; flax at $1 90 for prime. Coffee dull at 19@23c for common to prime. Sugar unchanged but quiet; Cuba at 12@13c; Porto Rico at 12½@14c. Linseed oil unchanged; sales in the large way at $1 00, and by retail at $1 02@1 03. Petroleum dull at 34@36c for refined, duty paid. Gold 134 buying. The money market continues close at 10@12 ₩ cent. with the banks, and 10@18 ₩ cent. outside.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Receipts—beeves, 5,564; sheep and lambs, 27,785; hogs, 22,557. There is a moderate supply of holiday cattle, which are in brisk demand and brought very high prices, some selling as high as 20c. The lower grades are in large supply, in light demand, and about ¾c lower. There were about 2,500 head on sale; extra 20c; prime 18@19c; first quality 16@18c; fair to good 14@16c; ordinary 12@14c; inferior 11@12c.

The market for sheep and lambs was without material change; good in brisk demand and firm; common dull and heavy. There were about 2,500 head on sale; extra lots 7c; prime 6@6½c; inferior to common 4@5½c; extra lambs 7½c, and inferior to good 5@7½c.

Swine closed heavy. There were 107 car loads on sale. The demand was moderate; 8½@8⅝c for heavy prime corn fed; 7⅛@7¾c for fair to good, and 7@7¼c for common and rough.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—Flour market quiet and unchanged, but firmer; XX spring $10@11 50; XX red $11 50@12 50; XX white $12@14 50. Wheat—The market is quiet but closes firmer; No. 1 red winter is held at $2 60; No. 2 $2 48@2 50; No 1 Milwaukee spot, in car lots at $2 18@2 20. Corn—New in fair demand at $1@1 01; old nominal and without much inquiry. Oats in fair request at 66@67c for No. 1 State from store. Rye firm at $1 50 for No. 1; demand moderate for State and western. Barley firm at $1 70@1 75 for No. 1 State and Canada. Petroleum—More inquiry for free, and the market is firmer at 40@44c; bonded nominal at 20@21c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Tobacco easier but not lower. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour—in the absence of shipping facilities the demand is entirely local; spring double extra $10 25, treble extra to fancy $11 50@13 00. Wheat—demand light; small sales of prime and choice fall at $2 65@2 75; choice Illinois spring brought $2 10. Corn slow and unchanged at 90@95c. Oats held higher, at 77@79c. Rye $1 65@1 70. Mess pork $22 25. Bacon clear sides 14¼c; shoulders 10½c; round lots of mess pork were offered at $22. Hogs—supply large and market flat; prices range at 5½@6½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Tobacco steady at $4@17 for light lugs to medium leaf. Cotton—middling uplands 13½c. Flour—superfine $8; fancy $13. Wheat $2 40@2 50. Corn—ear 70@80c; shelled 83@85c in bulk. Oats 65@66c in bulk. Mess pork dull at $22. Bacon shoulders 11½c; clear sides 14c; sugar-cured hams 20c; bulk shoulders 9½c; rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky nominal at 30@32c in bond.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $2 15; No. 2 spring held at $2 10. Corn strong; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 1 western at $1 09@$1 10; held at $1 12 at the close. Oats nominal. Rye nominal. Barley steady; western $1 50. Pork and lard unchanged. High wines nominal. Dressed hogs—none offered.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Beef cattle in fair demand and ½c higher; sales 2,000 head at 9@10c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 7@9½c for fair to good, and 5@6c for common. Sheep in fair demand at better prices; sales 8,000 head at 4½@6c, gross weight. Hogs unchanged; sales 1,000 head at $10@10 50, nett.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The dry goods market remains quiet and prices are without variable change. The American Print Works at Fall River, destroyed by fire, was the third largest mill in the country, and its destruction must have a sensible effect on the print market.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Flour very dull; Western extra family $10 75@14. Wheat dull; red $2 45@2 50. Corn advancing; new Western yellow $1 33; Western $1 29. Oats unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 16c; refined in bond 23@24c. Whisky nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Flour nominal. Wheat very scarce; sales light. Corn active; prime new mixed western $1 25. Oats firm. Provisions quiet. Bacon—16c for rib and 18½c for clear rib sides.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton 13½c, and tending upward. Corn 85@90c. Hay $25. Oats 78@80c. Pork $23@23 50. Shoulders 12½c; clear sides 15½@16c. Lard 13½@14½c. Flour firm and unchanged.

PORK PACKING.

A special dispatch, dated Louisville, December 13th, says the pork packers have virtually closed business for the season on account of the stringency of the money market, outside combination against them, and the exorbitant prices demanded by feeders. Killed, to date, 118,300. Excess over last season 47,500. Packers are offering 6½c, but holders are asking 7c.

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.

It is estimated that from 750,000 to 800,000 hogs will be packed in this city the present season. One-third of that number have been received during the past fortnight.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 18 cars pig iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 5 do do; Bryant & Caughey, 2 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 da E D Irm ore; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour, 100 bxs cheese; Schomaker & Lang, 225 bbls flour; Boyle & Clark, 21 bales broom corn; Scott & Hennegen, 7 bxs clocks, 3 do material; Anderson, Cook & Co, 15 bx files, 1 bbl steel; D Wallace, 15 sks rye; J R & R Murdoch, 940 flower pots; J S Negley, 3 casks do; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 do wood pattern; R A Fahnestock & Co, 3 bxs glassware, 1 cask soap; J D Thompson, 100 bbls paper; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 26 kegs nuts; Spencer & McKay, 194 sks barley; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 23 sks wool; J Shellaberger, 1 car cut stone; Slocum & Co, 8 boxes hardware; Millick & H, 1 bx medicine; W Weise, 1 do sundries; Bryce, Walker & Co, 3 bbls cullett; S Roedenheim, 2 bxs glassware; F Sellers & Co, 1 do do, 100 tcs lard; McKee & Bros, 110 bdls paper; C Ihmsen & Sons, 79 bxs w glass; J S Dilworth & Co, 5 sks coffee; F Schilling, 30 bdls paper; Logan & Gregg, 4 sks b w flour; I H Voigt & Co, 3 d hogs; J Dick, 1 bxs mdse; Thompson, 6 pumps; J Graff & Co, 202 doz handles; G Kopp, 67 d hogs; J C Bidwell, 1 car plow beams; A W D Kraft, 5 bbls cranberries; Dehlere, 1 bx wine; Lloyd & Black, 1 do do; Met Graff, 1 do do; Swang Chalfant & Co, 2 do do; Graff, Byers & Co, 2 do do; J Painter & Sons, 4 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—McCoy & Bro, 1 car hoops; A Kirk, 10 bxs cheese; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 car pig metal; T S Hunt, 1 bx; F Altwater, 1 car stone; Leonard, Ily & Lapp, 1 do shorts; A Holston, 100 pig blooms; J W Simpson, 1 car middlings; Fahnestock, Hazlett & Co, 15 sks rags; W P Townsend & Co, 13 cnske, 7 kgs. Paper Mfg Co, 85 bdls paper; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car iron, 33 bbls flour; J Lautner, 10 bdls spokes, 4 bdls hubs, 1 bbl pickles; S M Cummings, 44 wheels; J M Hemphill, 1 car axes; Superior Iron Co, 2 do limestone; Coleman, F & Co, 4 bdls spokes; A Steel, 25 do do; Clark, Lanns, 16 do do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Union Planing Mill Co, 3,600 feet lumber, 12,500 shingles; Wm Dilworth, 40 cedar posts; Nimick & Co, 1,321 blooms iron; J & W Falley, 22 sks rye; S Boyd & Co, 50 bbls lubricating oil; J Wood, Son & Co, 1 car iron; J A Renshaw, 4 bbls oatmeal, 1 do pearl barley; Strickler & McIndrge, 6 do do, 4 kegs do; Wood, Mathews & Co, 30 kegs washers, 1 do nuts; W Johnson, 57 sacks oats; Bedford Chair Co, 96 bdls chairs, 18 do rockers; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; James Glenn, 101 sacks oats; W H Hagan, 50 do do, 1 car do; Gwaffrey & Clark, 375 bdls paper; Meanor & Harper, 65 bbls apples; A B Mills, 9 do glue; S Thompson, 15 bbls copper.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Boyd & Son, 1 car shingles; J Rhodes & Co, 380 sks barley; T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; Stewart & Langenheim, 100 bbls flour; M Steel & Son, 15 dbegs.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; A H Childs & Co, 10 bales cotton; Helmes, Bell & Co, 4 do do; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 15 do do; G N Hollstott, 35 dry hides; Paper Mfg Co, 8 bdls paper; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 5 bbls rye flour; R McInnis, 1 lot castings, 1 kg nails; J Myers & Co, 2 bdls bedsteads, 1 do ornaments, 1 do slats; Lorenz & Whiteman, 2 bxs glassware; J Bell, 74 bdls trunk strips; M W Rankin, 2 bbls apples, 1 sk rags, 1 firkin and 2 bxs butter; D H Houston, 2 bxs do; McHenry & Hood, 29 sks rye, 17 do oats, 36 do wheat, 10 do corn; A Lewis, 4 bdls ssh; E B Mathews, 10 doz brooms; Pettit & Newlin, 1 keg lard; Camp & Frazey, 3 bbls apples, 2 pkgs butter, 2 sks beans; J Gangwish, 140 sks barley; D Kyle, 1 firkin butter; G A Kelly, 2 bbls japan dryer; S Fahnestock, 75 setts tress hoops; McWhinney & Co, 42 pcs sleigh stuff, 30 bdls fellows; J Lautner, 2 boxes tools; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 5 do do; E Mcgraw & Co, 4 hhds tobacco; J Dickey & Co, 1 lot e bo rds; F Sellers & Co, 52 tcs lard; R Robinson & Co, 3 bbls apples; Meanor & Harper, 2 do lard; E W Tabor, 1 car corn; E Schnelback, 1 do mill feed.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

McKnight, Porter & Co, 1 car pig iron; Rees Graff & Dull, 1 do do; J Connor, 60 sks b w flour, 60 bbls salt; T C Jenkins, 2 sks beans; Gilmore, Straub & Co, 52 do wheat; Van Gorder & Shepard, 60 do b w flour; Seibert & Berg, 6 beef hides; Knox & Orr, 2 bxs, 1 bbl butter; R Kelley, 5 bbls salt.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 146 bdl, sheet iron; J McIntosh, 1 bbl butter; G H Anderson & Co, 10 rolls leather; Markle, Dickson & Co, 12 bdls paper; Watt & Wilson, 4 kegs butter; A Hoover & Co, 13 sacks tanner scraps.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER GLASGOW.—McCullough, Smith & Co, 150 sks rags; E H Myers & Co, 77 empty casks; J Cuthbert, 5,000 fire brick; Robinson, Rea & Co, 200 do do; S P Shriver & Co, 48 bxs tobacco; J Woodwell & Co, 10 pkgs fruit.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

WHEELING.

Breaking of the Ice Gorge—Coal Tows Broke Loose—Coal in One Barge on Fire.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 16, 1867.

No boats made their appearance to day. The ice gorge gave way last evening at 7 P. M. The W. Marshall lost one loaded French creek boat sunk, and one barge containing six thousand bushels of coal, and two empty flats went afloat. Four loaded barges from this side of Lagrange, and several others, passed down during the night. The coal in one of the barges was on fire. The Diamond is all safe, but all her barges went afloat. No news from below.

The river is falling with seven feet in the channel. The weather is moderating and pleasant, and has the appearance of snow or rain this evening. There is not much floating ice in the river. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 16, 1867.

There are about nine feet water in the channel and falling. Weather clear and cold. P.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, December 16, 1867.

River eight feet in the channel and full of ice. Weather cold. G.

Steamboat LecIaire Wrecked.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—The steamer LecIaire, from Cincinnati for Nashville, struck a log, near Brandensburg, Ky., on Saturday night, and broke in two, and will prove a total wreck. She had about two hundred tons of freight, which will be entirely ruined. The boat was valued at from $12,000 to $15,000, of which about two-thirds was insured. The cargo was valued at $20,000. No lives lost.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—The river is rising with four feet two inches in the canal by the mark. Weather clear, thermometer 38 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Weather is clear and warm, thawing rapidly.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—River falling. Weather mild and spring-like.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated scant four feet and falling. The steamer Glasgow, Captain Johnson, arrived from Rochester. The officers report the ice very heavy. The towboats Mary Ann and Stella were at Merryman, and would not be able to get out.

THE Monongahela is frozen over in several places. Navigation on that stream is suspended for the present.

STEAMER LECLAIRE NO. 2 SUNK.—Dispatches were received, yesterday, from Brandenburg, Ky., announcing the sinking of the LecIaire No. 2, Capt. Saint. The dispatch reads as follows: "The LecIaire No. 2 snagged and sunk at Brandenburg, on Sunday. She is badly broken. No lives were lost." The LecIaire No. 2 was insured in this city in the following offices: For $10,000 viz: Citizens, $4,000; Pittsburgh, $3,000; and Monongahela, $3,000. The LecIaire No. 2 was on her way to Nashville. She left Cincinnati on Friday, with all the freight she could carry on the water.

THE towboats Stella and "Mary Ann" that left this port on Sunday are reported laid up above Beaver. The ice was too heavy for navigable purposes, extending from shore to shore.

MOST of the coal boats that left here one week ago would probably reach Cincinnati. The article of coal was very much needed in the lower cities. A big rise would be most favorable about this time.

CAPTAIN LEW SHALLCROSS gave the old hull of the J. T. McCombs to Captain Dan. Richards. Captain Dan. set it on fire to get the iron work off of it, and he succeeded beautifully.

THE new steamer J. N. McCullough is laid up at Cincinnati waiting for a rise in the river.

THE types made a mistake yesterday in regard to the towboat Stella. She took out 55,000 bushels, not 85,000, as our report would indicate.

NAVIGATION remains suspended; both rivers are full of heavy ice. It would be impossible for any boat to make head way against it. The weather yesterday was moderating.

THE towboat Imperial, from the Upper Mississippi, had a portion of her cargo wheat in bulk to the amount of thirteen thousand bushels, which goes through to Europe via New Orleans.

CAIRO, actuated by a commendable spirit of public enterprise, and a desire to build up her trade and encourage her local packets, has recently passed an ordinance exempting from wharfage all steamers whose regular trips end at their city.

THE iron-clads, the Tennessee, Nashville and Osage—the former two noted Confederate rams—were sold at auction in New Orleans last Friday. They brought $23,000. The Tennessee cost $1,500,000 in Confederate money, and the Nashville $1,000,000.

THE Louisville *Journal* says the Canal Company have a force at work at the foot of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth streets, at the head of the canal. They are removing the dirt, which was deposited at those places during the overflow last spring, to the depth of four and five feet.

MEMPHIS—A dispatch says: The sale of the Countess to Captain House and others was consummated to-day. The price paid was $1,000. Captain House takes command next trip. Under the new order of things the Victor No. 2 goes to the boneyard to keep company with the fleet already there. After "life's fitful fever" she does well to find such an abiding place.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.—The Burlington *Hawkeye* of the 10th says as follows: The river closed quite suddenly about twelve o'clock Saturday night, the ice having gorged at the railroad bridge. It is still open below this point. Monday morning foot passengers commenced crossing and kept it up during the day, though the weather was so mild that the ice grew weaker."

THE Chattanooga *Union*, of Thursday says: On Sunday evening about six o'clock, the shrill whistle of a steamboat was heard, and the gay little Mary Byrd came sailing into port and tied up to the levee, looking as large as life, and twice as natural. This is the first arrival of the season; but we may expect, in a short time, to be able to chronicle the daily arrival of boats, both from up and down the river, with huge loads of our East Tennessee staples, hogs, corn, wheat, etc.

THE Louisville *Courier* says: Mr. H. Burkhardt, one of our enterprising citizens, has purchased at Erie, Pennsylvania, one hundred tons of the famous anthracite coal, some of which is already on its way here, and supplies will continue to be sent daily by rail as long as it is needed. Mr. B. expects to be able to deliver it here at about sixteen dollars a ton, and as one ton of it is nearly equal to three tons of Pittsburgh coal, it will be the cheapest fuel offered in the market.

THE Dubuque *Herald* of the 10th says: The river froze over Sunday night and yesterday persons walked across on the ice, although it was rather dangerous business. Further down skiffs were the only means of transferring, and nothing but passengers, baggage and light express matter was brought over. Until cold weather effectually closes the river, connections between the two shores will be difficult and dangerous, although plenty of yawls and men to man them are on hand ready for duty.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times* says: Concerning business matters on the landing, all that can be said on that point is but little. Nevertheless, there were five departures: The Eight Way and Rose Franks for Red River, the J. M. Sharp for Lafourche, the Iberville for Bayou Sara, and the Great Republic for Memphis. Of arrivals there were but three since our last: The Lexington from St. Louis, the Olive Branch from Memphis, and the Robert E. Lee from Vicksburg. The Lee brought in 3,800 bales of cotton, besides other sundries.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS TRADE.—The boats engaged in the New Orleans trade are having a rather hard time. The expenses for a trip average $7,500, and at the present stage of water their receipts on leaving cannot exceed $4,000, and in many instances are considerably less. With good luck they may manage to pick up a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars at Cairo, which leaves a balance of $3,000 for the up trip, to come out even. It is seldom they can get that amount up stream. Heavy losses have been made within the past two weeks, and the prospects for the future are even worse.

LOUISVILLE.—Friday's *Courier* says our hopes of a rise in the river and a subsequent supply of coal, which rose high yesterday morning, was soon damped by the sudden change in the weather during the day, and the freezing cold we had last night. Unless there is a speedy change, the river will soon be falling again, and not many such nights will be required to close it entirely. Yesterday morning Pittsburgh coal was offered at ten dollars per load. As the weather changed it was advanced to twelve dollars, and late last evening it was, we hear, held at fifteen dollars.

THE ST. LOUIS *Dispatch* says: Notwithstanding the wretched condition of the river below, freights are being taken to New Orleans at very low rates, and most of the boats now running are likely to meet with heavy losses.

The annual meeting of the A. & M. S. S. Co. was held on Thursday, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. J. Lewis, John J. Roe, Adolphus Meier, Gerard B. Allen, George Pegram, Walker R. Carter, Sam. Stillwell, Duncan S. Carter, David Gibson, (Cincinnati) James W. Goff, (Madison) John N. Bofinger, Theodore Laveille.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Edgar Ames was not filled.

The following officers were elected for the next year: President—Wm. J. Lewis. Vice President—Geo. Pegram. Secretary—Duncan S. Carter. Superintendent—John W. Bofinger.

The Mollie McPike, crestfallen and humble came in from the Upper Mississippi with a few tons freight. She towed her cargo at Cap-au-Gris, after vainly trying to reach Keokuk, Quincy or Hannibal. She gave it up after trying hard to get over the bar at Church's, where there was but thirty inches water. That place is only seventy-five miles above St. Louis. The Importer, Anna White and Bridgeport are all somewhere above Church's, and probably can't get down. Barring ice, the Cricket ought to get through to Keokuk, as she is drawing but twenty-four inches. The Quincy *Herald* of the 11th says: "The river at this point still continues to decline very rapidly. The fall reported in twenty-four hours up to last evening was nine inches; and the river at this point is now lower than was ever known. The Anna White left yesterday for St. Louis. She took little freight from this point. The Importer also departed for St. Louis with all she wanted."

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 145 bush Bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush Bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 bxs prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 1[illegible] Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY

No. 56 WOOD ST., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, December 21st, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold the very desirable Lot of Ground, No. 56 Wood street, having a front of 27½ feet and extending back 88 feet, on which is erected the substantially built Brick three story business house, at present occupied by Jas. P. Tanner, Esq., wholesale boot and shoe dealer.

Terms—One third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage.

For business purposes this locality is unsurpassed, and to capitalists and business men generally this sale will prove very attractive, as the opportunity for investments in Wood street property are of very rare occurrence.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 17th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

15 shares Third National Bank;
10 shares Peoples' National Bank;
250 shares Triumph Oil Co;
17 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co;
10 shares Pittsburgh Fruit House Association.

A. MCILWAINE, Auct.

ADDITIONAL STOCKS AT AUCTION.—Will be added to the list of Valuable Stocks already advertised to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, December 17th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street.

25 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co;
25 shares Central Park Skating Co.

A. MCILWAINE, Auct.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL .... $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
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WM. F. MCKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. MCELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA

MAIL LINE,

PACKET COMPANY.

Will run Four Elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets

ELISHA BENNETT........ M. A. COX.
FAYETTE........ CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN........ CAPT. A. J. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN........ CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH........ CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE, AGENT, PITTSBURGH.

LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,

CHIEFTAIN.... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR........ CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BANK, AGENT.

R. R. ABRAMS, GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

1867. 1867.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

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J. N. M'CULLOUGH.... GEO. D. MOORE, Master.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

LENI LEOTI........ J. HAMILTON, Master.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GREY EAGLE........ C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

New Orleans.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

FIRST RISE.

The steamer ARMADILLO, Capt. D. H. SWANEY, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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For Memphis and New Orleans Direct.

THE FIRST RISE.

The fine passenger steamer ARGOSY, L. VANDERGRIFT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

For New Orleans.

ON THE FIRST RISE.

The splendid towboat MARY DAVAGE, Barges Davage, Nos. 1 and 2, Capt. HUGH CAMPBELL, will leave on first rise in the river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

C. BARNES, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.

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ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

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